

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE 8TH KING'S REGIMENT SKIRMISHING UP THE PEIWAR KOTUL, DECEMBER 2.  
FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL GORDON, 29TH PUNJAB NATIVE INFANTRY.



## BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at the Government House, Calcutta, Lady Lytton, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Tenby, South Wales, the wife of George P. Malcomson, of Woodloch, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Stourton, Knaresborough, the Lady Mowbray and Stourton, of a son.

On Dec. 19, 1878, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of T. M. Maclean, of Cocanada, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a short time.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, Sir Francis Salvey Winton, Bart., of Stanford Court, Worcester, to Jane, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Marriot, Cooke, M.B., Medical Superintendent of the Wilts County Asylum, Devizes, to Mary Anne Henrietta Cecil, fourth daughter of Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., of Alton House, Alton, Hants.

On Nov. 23, at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, by license, at the British Consulate, William, eldest son of Joseph Halliwell, Esq., of Liverpool, to Georgina, second daughter of the late Geo. Milford, formerly of London.

On Dec. 4, 1878, at Christ Church, South Yarra, Victoria, by the Rev. W. N. Guinness, Henry Alfred, elder surviving son of the late William Clement Thompson, of Glenageary, Kingstown, Ireland, to Louisa, younger daughter of the late John Henry Hartley, Haslingden, Lancashire.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Langton House, George-street, Hanover-square, the Lady Anna Eliza Mary Gore Langton, in her 59th year.

On the 5th inst., at 91, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, the Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 82.

On the 5th inst., at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, in her 80th year.

On the 23rd ult., at Valparaiso, Chile, William L. Macqueen, Esq., in the 47th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 10th inst., William Taylor, Esq., of 23, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Mill Hill Lodge, Barnes-common, J.P. county Surrey, Deputy-Lieutenant county Middlesex, F.S.A., F.R.S., &c.

On Dec. 2, at his residence, 18, Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, Australia, Alexander George Dumas, Esq., Clerk-Assistant Legislative Assembly, Victoria, from the commencement of the new Constitution, son of the late Captain John Craig Dumas, H.M.'s 63rd Regiment, aged 66 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 22.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 16.

Sexagesima Sunday.  
Morning Lessons: Gen. iii.; Matt. xxvi. 1-31. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii.; Romans i.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Cary Shuttleworth; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Hereford.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. T. J. Rowsell.

## MONDAY, FEB. 17.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. Prof. Legge, D.D., on Composition in Chinese. Part II.).  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Francis I. Palmer on the History of the Ironclad).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. F. W. Holland on the Topography of the Sinitic Peninsula).  
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on Animal Development).  
Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics), four days.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Longbridge on the Construction of Heavy Ordnance).  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Noble on South Africa).  
Highland Ball, Willis's Rooms.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

William III., King of the Netherlands, born, 1817.  
Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Mansion House, 3 p.m.  
Dental Surgery Association, 8 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Prof. Marshall on Anatomy); and on Friday.  
Association of British and Irish Millers.  
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. Buckland's Musical Entertainment).  
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.  
Election of Pope Leo XIII., 1878.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Crookes on Electrical Insulation in High Vacua).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Action of Substances in the Nascent Condition—Hydrogen; Mr. J. T. Brown on Vapour Density Determination; Mr. G. Attwood on the Assay of Mercury).

## FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

New Moon, 4.3 a.m.  
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, annual meeting, 11.45 a.m.  
Geological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner at the Criterion, 6 p.m.  
Institute of Chemistry, extraordinary general meeting, 6 p.m.

## SATURDAY, FEB. 22.

Cambridge Term divides at midnight.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Reginald W. Macon on Lessing).  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. C. W. Siemens on a Current Regulator; Professors Ayrton and Perry on a New Theory of Terrestrial Magnetism; Dr. A. Schuster on the Spectrum of Lightning).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 7 19	6 8 10	11 23	10 12	10 45	11 12	11 33
10 17	10 46	11 23	10 45	11 12	11 33	11 54

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand: concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 2s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.  
The Thirtieth WINTER EXHIBITION will SHORTLY CLOSE. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-80. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the last two years have amounted to £13,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Proceeded by, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Morning Performance every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, £4 4s. to 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls (reserved), 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorized Box-Office, open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Sole Lessee and Manager.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Mr. Irving, Messrs. J. Forster, Everill, F. Cooper, Swinbourne, Elwood, Pinero, K. Bellow, Gibson, Tapping, Robinson, Cartwright, Collett, Harwood, Beaumont, Everard, S. Johnson, A. Andrews, Mead, Miss Pannofort, Miss Sedley, and Miss Ellen Terry. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Weeks of THE TWO ORPHANS, with its incomparable cast, in consequence of the speedy production of a New Play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock, LED ASTRAY. Manager, Mr. Henry Neville; Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.  
NIGHTLY at Eight: Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, superb and realistic Scenes in Cyprus, England's Ironclad Fleet, the Victorious March of the British Troops through the Rhyber Pass, Grand National and Patriotic Music by an efficient Band, the O. I. C. M. Minstrels, the Afghan Warriors, and Niggers Nick Pick. Great success of the Three-Legged Nondescript, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.  
Under Royal Patronage.—Select Variety Entertainment at Eight, TRAFALGAR, at 8.30. ZEO, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, Misses Ada, Broughton, and Fowell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—Punch. Admission, 6d. to £2 2s.

TRAFALGAR.—Grand Naval Spectacle, Panorama Diorama.—Action by hundreds of specially-trained boys and incidental ballets. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—Observer.

ZEO.—The Marvel of the World.—The "Morning Post" says:—"A straightforward athletic performance, free from artificial sensation." "Remarkable for the graceful ease and simplicity, which remove all ideas of painful exertion."

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, President.—Members will receive the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL RECORD THIS WEEK. Dates of Matinees, TUESDAYS, APRIL 22, May 13, 27, June 10, 17, 24, and July 1. Subscription, Two Guineas, to be paid to the Director, Prof. Ellis, 8, Victoria-square, S.W.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE ALSO. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this paper be sent early in the week, and Advertisers are desired to take especial note that in future no Advertisement for the Current Number can be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday afternoons.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

Parliament has reassembled. A Session, perhaps a long one, of domestic legislation has been looked forward to by the British Public. Nevertheless, the state of the political atmosphere is squally. In some respects, there are prognostics of a more settled condition of the elements than there has been for some time past. The Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey, dealing with those matters in the San Stefano Convention which were not brought under consideration at the Berlin Congress, has been signed, and in a few days will probably be ratified. The Russian Army of Occupation South of the Balkans has begun its retreat. Podgoritz has been surrendered into the hands of the Montenegrins. The stipulations of the Berlin Treaty are being slowly but progressively carried into effect. The "Eastern Question," so far as Europe is concerned, may at length be looked upon as void of any further probable causes of violent international disturbance. The Afghan invasion seems to have completed the military plans which preceded it. India is in possession of her "Scientific Frontier," and now awaits, but not without some perplexity, the action, diplomatic or otherwise, of Shere Ali or his representative in Cabul. Cause for great uneasiness, however, has been given in another quarter. The Invasion of Zululand has been signalled by a great disaster. A British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th Regiment and 600 natives, with one battery, was defeated on the 22nd ult. with terrible loss by an overwhelming force of Zulus, estimated at 20,000, and a valuable convoy of supplies, as well as the colours of the 24th Regiment, fell into the hands of the enemy. The latest news reports that 500 men and thirty officers were killed, that Natal was in great danger, and that Lord Chelmsford has been forced

to retire. Reinforcements, to the extent of six Regiments of Infantry and a Brigade of Cavalry, have been asked for, and the prospects of our South African Colonies have become seriously overcast. That this event may exercise a depressing influence upon the debates in Parliament seems not unlikely, but that it will absorb the attention or the interest of the great Council of the Nation during the Session just begun is hardly to be apprehended.

Several rumours, as is not unusual, have ushered in the reopening of the Session. There has been one to the effect that by the enactment of a permanent Mutiny Bill the hold of the House of Commons, established immediately after the Revolution of 1688, upon the standing army of the country is to be got rid of. We cannot credit it. If it be true, the policy at which it points would be a far greater and more serious change in the Constitution of the realm than has been witnessed for many years past. It is not many years since the House of Commons consented to an aggregate expenditure of nine millions sterling, with a view to abolish the system of "purchase," and thus to keep an unfettered right of control over the organisation of the National Forces. We cannot believe that any such nullification of that Act can be in the contemplation of the Government, especially in view (now not very distant) of a General Election. It is not worth while discussing the matter at the present moment, we have but to wait a few days in order to arrive at a full knowledge of the facts of the case. There seems to have been a mistake somewhere, and, if so, we may be sure that it will be speedily corrected.

No very sanguine estimate has been generally formed of the legislative fruitfulness of the present Session. It may agreeably disappoint all parties, but it is not thought probable that it will. Of course, at this present moment of writing, we have nothing more solid than conjecture to guide us. We shall certainly be surprised if anything approximating to Organic Reform is proposed by the Government. The Assimilation of the County Franchise to that of Boroughs, and its indispensable accompaniment, the Redistribution of Seats, will hardly be undertaken by the existing Parliament. The temper of the House of Commons, to say nothing of the Peers, does not favour the immediate enactment of this great change. That it will have to be effected before long is admitted by all parties. That it is recommended by reasons of justice and even expediency is not denied. But probably it will have to be preceded by extensive inquiries; and no proof has been given to the public that any searching investigations in the direction of this object have been carried forward. Possibly something may be proposed in reference to the Municipal government of Counties—something calculated to soothe the discontent of the Agricultural interest. But it is not commonly anticipated that any broad measure for the reform of county management will be introduced, or, even if introduced, will be carried through Parliament this Session.

Law Amendment will, in all likelihood, constitute the staple of work this Session. If the codification of the Criminal Law can be effected, the achievement will redound to the honour both of the Legislature and of her Majesty's Administration. A new Bankruptcy Law is being loudly demanded, and seems to be regarded as all but imperative. Something may be attempted with a view to the improvement of sanitary matters; and there are other administrative changes which the various departments of the Government will, no doubt, as is customary, severally propose and attempt to enforce. It was anticipated a few days back that the University Education Question in Ireland would be grappled with and settled upon the same lines as those of the Intermediate Education Act of last year. That expectation appears to have been baulked. It would not have satisfied those whom it was intended to benefit; it would have raised a spirit of discontent and suspicion among the parties by whom the benefit was to have been conceded. Where there is much danger and but a poor prospect of success boldness of enterprise is almost of necessity precluded. The question which inflicted so severe a defeat upon Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, be avoided if possible, or very tenderly handled. Indeed, legislation upon Irish topics does not promise well this year.

As to financial arrangements we are yet in the dark. The outlook is unpleasantly gloomy, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not qualified, however otherwise gifted, to convert a deficit into a surplus. His position, as leader of the House, is not to be envied this Session, harassed, as he is threatened to be, by a united Opposition. That he will stick to his post courageously cannot be doubted, but neither is it to be questioned that he is doomed to meet his political foes under many unfavourable circumstances.

The creditors of the Cornish Bank have resolved to accept a composition of sixteen shillings in the pound.

The Company of Dyers have voted two guineas to Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and branches, on Stepney-causeway.

A circular letter was read in all the churches and chapels in Sheffield on Sunday. The Mayor makes an earnest appeal for fresh efforts to meet the distress prevailing.

There was no disturbance at the services at St. James's, Hatcham, on Sunday. The cross and candlesticks remain upon the communion-table.



## THE COURT.

The Queen received Count Karolyi at Osborne last week, when he presented letters accrediting him as the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne on Saturday last on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train from Victoria station to Portsmouth, and crossed in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain F. Thomson, to Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, with the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. William Becher officiated. Monday was the fortieth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage. The Prince of Leiningen and Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar have lunched with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by the several Princes and Princesses, has walked and driven out daily. The younger members of the Royal family have taken frequent rides. The Queen has given a donation of £50 to the relief fund of the Dinas Colliery.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House yesterday week from Sandringham. The Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover visited the Princess, and the Prince and Princess subsequently visited the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Frederica of Hanover at St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses left for Osborne the next day on a visit to the Queen, and returned for the opening of Parliament. The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded Miss Knollys as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., presided at the fifty-eighth annual court of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, which was held on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms.

Prince Leopold has fixed Tuesday, the 25th inst., for the anniversary meeting of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg gave a series of official dinners at Government House, Portsmouth, last week, and later in the evenings the Countess held receptions.

Prince Louis Napoleon returned to Camden House, Chiselmurst, on Saturday last from visiting the Earl and Countess of Harrington at Euston Castle, Derby.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Ela and Emytrude Russell have arrived in Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place from Alnwick Castle. The Duke of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall. The Duke of Somerset has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-gardens from Stover Lodge, Devon. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have arrived at Hertford House, Connaught-place, from Ragley Hall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from Nocton Park, Lincoln. The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square. The Countess of Lonsdale has joined her husband on board his yacht at Marseilles for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, as Prime Minister and leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Lords, gave a large dinner at the Foreign Office on Wednesday. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a Parliamentary dinner at his official residence in Downing-street. Earl Granville, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, entertained a large number of Liberal peers at dinner at his mansion on Carlton House-terrace. Countess Granville had an evening party afterwards. The Marquis of Hartington, as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, entertained the leading members of the Opposition at dinner at Devonshire House. Mrs. W. H. Smith held a reception at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Salway Winnington, Bart., was married to Miss Jane Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, on the 5th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. Mr. Charles Stewart was best man. The bride was accompanied by her mother, and her bridesmaids were Misses Olivia, Adeline, and Violet Spencer Churchill, her three sisters; Lady Blanche Conyngham, Lady Margaret Toler; Miss Eve Domville, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Edith Tracey, niece of the bridegroom; and Lady Lilian Churchill, cousin of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory white satin, trimmed with white embroidered satin and chenille fringe. A Brussels lace veil was fastened to her hair by a diamond spray; and she wore a diamond necklace and pendant, diamond earrings, and diamond bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' costumes were of pale blue cashmere; and blue hats, trimmed with bunches of tea-roses. Each carried a Brussels lace fan, mounted with smoked mother-of-pearl sticks, with the raised monogram of the bride and bridegroom, the gift of Sir Francis Winnington. The marriage was celebrated by the Rev. John Feilden, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Majendie, Rector of Woodstock. After the breakfast at Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill's residence, at Rutland-gate, the bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent.

A marriage is arranged between Major-General Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B., and Flora, youngest daughter of the Rev. Montague Oxenden, of Eastwell Rectory, Kent, and niece of Sir R. C. Oxenden, Bart., of Broome Park, Canterbury.

Mr. Lowe writes to the *Times* to contradict the statement that he has accepted the chairmanship of a bank in Egypt.

The Irish papers announce the appointment of Mr. William Edward Ellis to the chief clerkship of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.

Mr. Edward Stanley Hope, barrister, has been appointed junior Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Mr. Longley, who has been promoted.

Lord Augustus Loftus, having been appointed Governor of New South Wales, Lord Dufferin will succeed him as her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Arundel Rogers, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed to the judgeship of the County Court on Circuit 27, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Smith, Q.C.

The Earl of Portarlington was on Saturday last invested with the vacant ribbon of the order of St. Patrick, in succession to Lord Southwell, deceased. The ceremony, which is one of the most imposing in the pageantry of the Irish Court, took place in Dublin Castle. The Duke of Manchester, who received the honour at a former investiture, came from Kilmolton Castle to be in his place. The Earls of Cork, Granard, Dufferin, and Listowel, and the Marquis of Drogheda were also present. On the Queen's letter being read the Earl of Portarlington was introduced, and knelt before the Grand Master, who knighted him. The Lord Lieutenant then

declared that her Majesty had been pleased to nominate Sir Henry John Dawson-Damar, Earl of Portarlington, a Knight Companion of the Order, and the band played "St. Patrick's Day." The ceremonial was organised with strict regard to precedent by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Booker, S. B., to be Vicar of Shirebrook, Derbyshire.  
Cranbrook, James; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Burnley.  
Curtis, H. E.; Curate of Faversham, Kent.  
Davies, D. J.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of St. Alban's.  
Elwes, Edward Leighton; Vicar of Over Stowey.  
Escott, William Sweet; Rector of Brompton Ralph.  
Evans, William; Perpetual Curate of Pentney.  
Forbes, George Frederick; Vicar of Eastbury, Berks.  
Hamilton, W. A.; Junior Chaplain, Diocese of Calcutta.  
Johns, William; Perpetual Curate of Caeran, Glamorganshire.  
Jowitt, J. H.; Vicar of Alford.  
Leeman, William Luther; Vicar of Seaford, Liverpool.  
Morgan, Aaron A.; Rector of Casterton Magna-cum-Pickworth, Rutland.  
Powell, J. R.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Clermont.  
Spencer, J. R.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Rector of St. Sidwell, Exeter.  
Stowell, Thomas Alfred; Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.  
Taggart, William Robert; Vicar of Copt Oak, and Oaks, Leicestershire.  
Trollope, Andrew; Rector of Carlton Curlew-cum-Ilston, Leicestershire.  
Whitaker, George Henry; Vicar of Benson, Oxon.  
Winterbourne, H. F.; Curate of St. Mark's, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—*Guardian*.

On Saturday the Revs. Sir John Caesar Hawkins, E. H. Brady (Head Master of Haileybury College), and G. E. Jelf were installed as honorary Canons of St. Alban's Cathedral.

At Llandaff Cathedral on Tuesday the Right Rev. Charles Perry, late Bishop of Melbourne, was formally instituted to the Deanery of Llandaff and Prebendal Stall of St. Andrew's, rendered vacant by the preferment of Canon Perowne to the Deanery of Peterborough.

Mr. G. W. Duff Assheton Smith, of Vagnol, has forwarded to the Dean of Bangor £2000 towards the Cathedral restoration fund. More than £6000 has been contributed in a fortnight. As many of the large landowners of the diocese have not yet announced their subscriptions, it is hoped that the entire sum of £12,000 required will be shortly provided. More than £22,000 was expended upon the first stage of the restoration, completed in 1873.

Judgment was given by Lord Penzance last Saturday in a suit instituted under the Public Worship Regulation Act, containing numerous charges against the Rev. T. P. Dale, Rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, of illegal conduct in the celebration of the holy communion. With one exception, they were held to have been proved, and Mr. Dale was admonished to refrain from the practices complained of.

## POLITICAL.

The sea of politics has been unusually agitated of late by numerous splashes and eddies made by persons wishing to have their say on public matters, in spite of, perhaps because of, the forthcoming maelstrom of talk in Parliament, and almost within earshot of its roar.

There were several political meetings on the 6th inst. Lord Hartington was present at a banquet given in celebration of the opening of a new Liberal Club at Liverpool, and in his speech defended the Birmingham plan of organisation as being especially applicable to large constituencies, and expressed his conviction that the coming general election would turn, not upon the home policy of the Administration, but upon its foreign policy, which had, he argued, been inconsistent with the maintenance of peace. The country had not yet been consulted on this point; and if at the next election the verdict of the country was in favour of the Government, the case would be altered; but he did not believe such would be the result of an appeal to the constituencies. Addressing a crowded meeting of Liberals in the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, the following night, Lord Hartington urged that efforts should never be relaxed to change the political representation of Lancashire, owing to the influence which the example of that county had over the rest of the country. He sketched a prospective policy for the Liberal party, whose programme would include the extension of the franchise in counties, redistribution of the Parliamentary representation in great commercial centres, relief of the Dissenters as to the burials question, the reform of local government, and the reduction of local taxation. The noble Lord also criticised the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Grant Duff addressed a meeting of the Winchester Liberal Association on the 6th inst., and in vindicating the foreign policy of the late Government said that but for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the Army reforms of Lord Cardwell, the present Government would not have dared to take the hoity-toity tone which had so pleased the music-hall public, for they would not only have to defend British interests against Russia, but to try conclusions with America also. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan addressed his constituents at Hawick, and said he believed that at the next general election Scotch and English boroughs would return a Liberal majority of over eighty; but that Conservatism in the counties was apparently stronger than ever. There was a Liberal gathering at Durham, at which Sir A. E. Middleton, M.P., presided; and the speakers included Sir H. Havelock, M.P.; Mr. Pease, M.P.; Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P.; and Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P. At Plymouth a meeting, called by the Liberal Association, was held, at which an address was given by Sir George Young, one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of the borough at the next general election. Addressing his constituents at Kendal on Thursday week, Mr. Whitwell, referring to the Turkish war, asserted that the Berlin Treaty left the Turks worse off than did that of San Stefano. The Government had not been more successful with the reforms in Asia Minor. While public attention was directed to the East, home affairs were neglected. Now a fresh attraction was provided in the shape of an Afghan war; but, though Sher Ali was defeated, our troops were still seeking a scientific frontier—a task hopeless as the search for the North Pole.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., speaking on the 7th inst. at the opening of a Working Men's Conservative Club at Newbury, defended the foreign policy of the Government, and sharply attacked the Opposition, especially the antagonism to Lord Beaconsfield exhibited by Mr. Gladstone.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting in Manchester on Monday night, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., said that by the policy of the Government thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of persons would have to go to the remotest countries of the world who otherwise might have gained a livelihood at home. The Afghan war was one of the most foolish in which this country had ever been engaged. It was a crime, and if possible a greater blunder, which it would take the nation long to retrieve.

The Earl of Jersey and Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P., were present at a Conservative dinner at Oxford the same day, and made speeches upon the foreign policy of the Government, and in reply to the recent speeches of the Liberal leaders.

Mr. James Ashbury and General Shute gave their annual addresses to their constituents at Brighton in the evening.

Mr. Ashbury, speaking amid considerable interruption, stated that he would not offer himself for re-election at the invitation of the local Conservative executive, but would give the best consideration to any requisition from the general body of the party. He defended the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in relation to the principal points of the Eastern Question, arguing that they had been constantly hampered and impeded by factious debates and divisions instituted by the great Liberal party, and contending that, so far as the relations of England were concerned, foreign affairs should be treated independent of party feeling.

The Home-Rule members of Parliament held their annual conference in Dublin, when several concluding arrangements were made having regard to the assembling of Parliament.

There were several meetings on Tuesday, the painful news from the Cape being the chief topic.

Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir Charles Russell, the members for Westminster, were entertained at dinner by the Westminster Working-Men's Conservative Association. The former gentleman, in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes' duration, reviewed the course of the Government's foreign and domestic policy; and, in regard to the disaster at the Cape, said that every exertion would be made to avenge the defeat, and to put an end, once for all, to the dangerous power of the Zulus.

Sir James Elphinstone, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and the Hon. T. O. Bruce, the members for Portsmouth, addressed their constituents. Sir James Elphinstone, referring to the reverses in Zululand, said, much as the disaster was to be deplored, it would stimulate the country to greater exertions, and end in the total destruction and subjugation of our enemies.

The triennial Conference of the National Reform Union was held in Manchester. It was resolved to add to the objects of the union one stating that the power of declaring war should be vested in Parliament. In reference to the work carried on by the Union, for the better political education of the people, Mr. Bright, commending it, wrote that their opponents had a great advantage in the power of lying, which was a great power when exercised upon ignorant people. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter expressing his conviction that in the Afghan war folly and crime obstinately contended for the palm, and he could not understand how anyone could support or palliate it.

Mr. Gorst addressed his constituents at New Brompton, and alluded to the news from the Cape. He considered that the Colonial Secretary could not be blamed, as he had been in office so short a time. It was most difficult, he added, for the Colonial Office to control its agents, who were daily getting stronger; and it would be for the Government of the Cape to explain to the people at home why they embarked in this war, and why they invaded Cetewayo's territory with so small a force.

Mr. Brogden addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the Wednesbury Townhall. He said the commercial gloom and depression had been intensified by the political excitement of the past few months. He dwelt upon the unconstitutionality of Lord Beaconsfield. "Let it not be said," he observed, "that the liberties of this country have been overthrown in our time through apathy and neglect."

Speaking at Walsall, Sir Charles Forster, M.P., glanced at the Eastern Question, and described the action of the Government as having, by errors committed and opportunities neglected, precipitated the catastrophe it was desired to prevent. The war with Afghanistan was unjust. Greece, instead of being abandoned at the Congress, ought to have been extended, if there was any desire to erect a counterbalancing influence against Russian aggression. He looked for no permanent improvement in trade until our present sensational policy was abandoned.

Mr. Macdonald, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has issued his address as a candidate for the Haddington Burghs. He will oppose every attempt to disestablish the Church. He declares that Government has restored peace to Europe, and has been successful in its East Indian policy. He addresses the electors to-morrow.

Lord Dalkeith has published an address intimating that he will stand again for Midlothian.

## THE LATE VERY REV. DR. MCNEILE.

One of the most eminent leaders of the "Evangelical party" among the clergy of the Church of England was the Very Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., late Dean of Ripon, who died at Bourne-mouth some days ago in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, on the north-east coast of Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree about the time when the Battle of Waterloo was fought. It was originally his intention to follow the law, and with that view he was entered at Lincoln's Inn; but he was led to change his purpose, and to take orders from the Bishop of Raphoe. His first curacy was in the county of Donegal. He married a daughter of Dr. Magee, then Archbishop of Dublin, and, having been presented by the late Mr. Henry Drummond to the living of Albury, near Guildford, became known as a popular Evangelical preacher in the neighbourhood of London. In 1834 he was appointed to the incumbency of St. Jude's, Liverpool, where he attracted the attention of Dr. Graham, then Bishop of Chester, who invested him with a canonry. His friends and admirers built for him a larger church, that of St. Paul's, Prince's-park, subscribing also for the foundation of four scholarships and an exhibition in the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, for the support of students at the Universities. In 1868 he was promoted to the Deanery of Ripon, vacant by the death of Dr. Goode; but he resigned it in 1876. Dr. McNeile was author of a variety of sermons, letters, and lectures, mostly of a popular and controversial character, such as "The Jewish People," "The Second Coming of Christ," "The Miracles," and "Secession from the English Church." He also published "Fidelity and Unity: a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey on the Subject of his Eirenicon." His sermons were, it is observed, somewhat lengthy, but proved very attractive; large congregations attended his ministry, and the strong Evangelical character of his teaching was greatly appreciated. With young men especially his influence was very effective, constituting him throughout all his career in the North their adviser and friend. By the old he was regarded as a staunch adherent to the recognised doctrines of the Church of England, a champion of what is known as the Evangelical school, and an unflinching opponent of Romanism. Towards those Nonconformists who for religious and not political motives were separate from the Church he always maintained a friendly attitude, counting them as allies rather than rivals. His nomination to the Deanery of Ripon was hailed with much satisfaction by nearly all classes. His long and earnest labours had indeed gained him the esteem of those who at one time opposed him. His death removes one of the ablest advocates of simple, unadorned religious worship that the Church has possessed for many years.

Our Portrait of Dr. McNeile is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall, of Regent-street and Brighton.

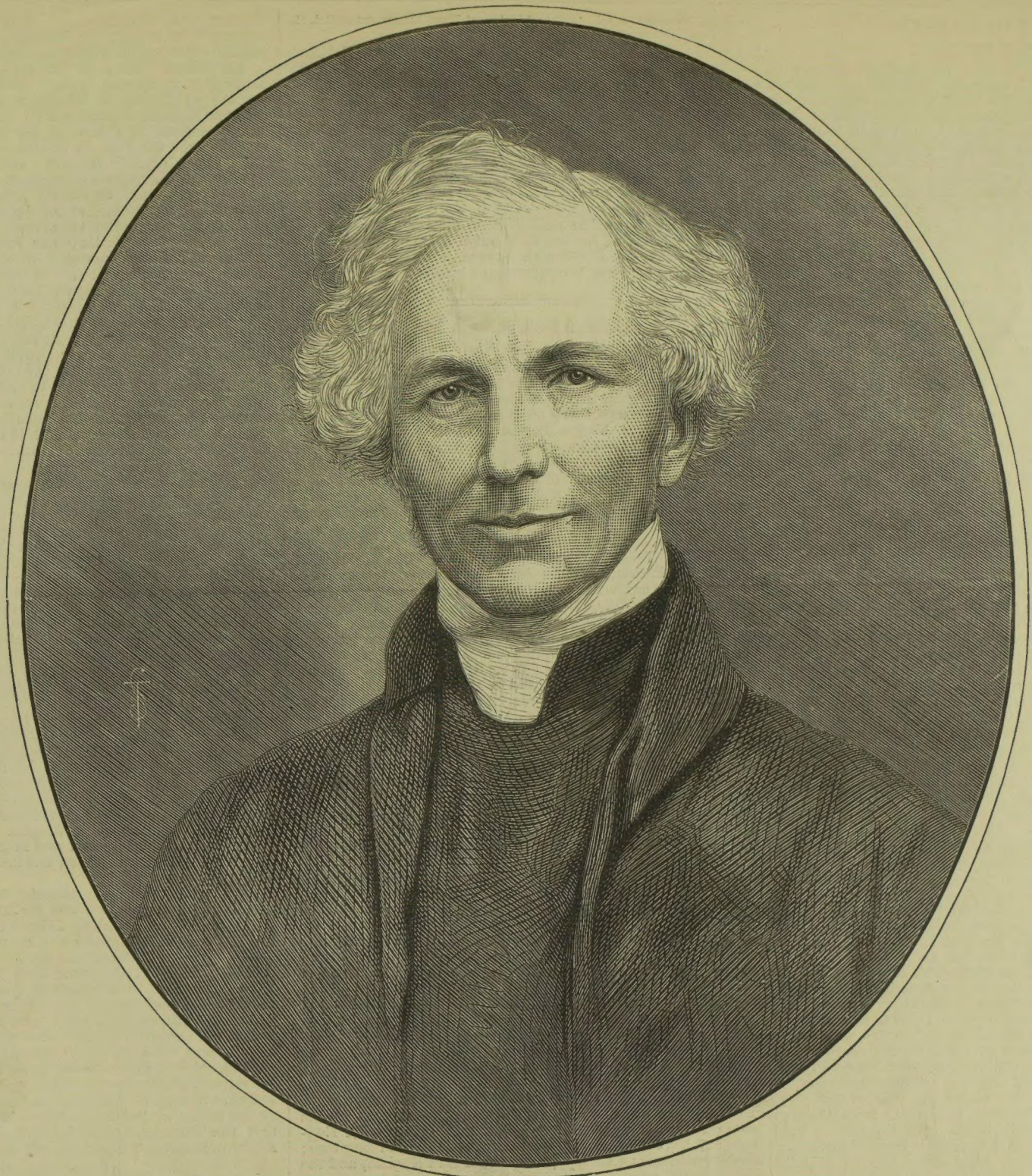


Jellalabad



THE AFGHAN WAR: THREE CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN—NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT JELLALABAD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE LATE VERY REV. DR. MCNEILE, DEAN OF RIPON.



THE AFGHAN WAR: DURBAR AT JELLALABAD ON JANUARY 1.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE ZULU WAR.

## BRITISH REVERSE.

Telegrams of Cape news to Jan. 27, received by way of St. Vincent, bring news of a terrible disaster to the British troops in Zululand. In the first brush with the enemy, which took place on Jan. 12, and lasted an hour, the Zulus fled, leaving forty of their number dead, besides many who were taken prisoners; our troops having two killed and fourteen wounded. But on Jan. 22 a force of 20,000 Zulus attacked a British column consisting of a portion of the 24th Regiment and 600 natives, with one battery, and killed 500 men and thirty officers. The Zulus are said to have lost 5000 in killed and wounded, and the British force is reported to have been annihilated. A valuable convoy of supplies, including ammunition and commissariat stores, was captured, and the colours of the 24th Regiment fell into the hands of the enemy. The English army has recrossed the border, and a steamer has been sent to Mauritius to ask for reinforcements, and an appeal for additional troops has been sent to England. The position of Natal, the telegrams say, is serious.

The War Office has received from Lord Chelmsford the following telegraphic despatch:—

St. Vincent, Feb. 10, 6.40 p.m.

I regret to have to report a very disastrous engagement, which took place on Jan. 22, between the Zulus and a portion of No. 3 Column, left to guard the camp about ten miles in front of Rorke's Drift. The Zulus came down in overwhelming numbers; and, in spite of the gallant resistance made by five companies of the 1-24th and one company of the 2-24th, two guns, two rocket-tubes, 104 mounted men, and about 800 natives, they overwhelmed them. The camp, containing all the surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 Column, was taken, and but few of its defenders escaped. Our loss, I fear, must be set down at thirty officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of Imperial troops, and seventy non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of colonial troops. Court of inquiry ordered to assemble to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair, and will be forwarded to you as soon as received. Full particulars, as far as can be obtained, have been sent in my despatch, which will reach you by next mail. It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place about one mile and a quarter outside it. The remainder of Colonel Glyn's column reoccupied the camp after dark the same night, having been with me twelve miles away all day. The following morning, the 23rd, we arrived at Rorke's Drift post, which for twelve hours had been attacked by 3000 to 4000 Zulus. The defence by some eighty men of the 24th, under Bromhead and a few others, most gallant. Lieutenant Chard, R.E., senior officer. 370 bodies lay close around the post. Complete Zulu loss at 1000 here alone. At the camp where the disaster occurred the loss of the enemy is computed to be over 2000. Colonel Pearson, No. 1 Column, has been attacked, but repulsed the Zulus with success. List of killed and missing:—Royal Engineers—Colonel Durnford, Lieutenant Macdonald. Royal Artillery—Captain Russell, Captain Stuart Smith. First battalion, 24th Regiment—Colonel Pulleine, Major White, Captains Degacher, Wardell, Mostyn, and Younghusband; Lieutenants Hodson, Cavaye, Atkinson, Daly, Anstey, Dyson, Porteous, Melvill, Coghill; Quartermaster Pullen. Second battalion, Lieutenants Pope, Austin, Dyer, Griffith; Quartermaster Bloomfield; Surgeon-Major Shepherd.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday afternoon it was decided to dispatch six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, three companies of the Army Service Corps, and one company of the Army Hospital Corps, as reinforcements to the Cape. The regiments are:—The second battalion of the 1st Foot, from the Curragh; the 58th Regiment, from Dover; the third battalion of the 60th Rifles, from Colchester; the 57th Foot, from Ceylon; the 91st Regiment, from Aldershot; the 94th Regiment, also from Aldershot; the 1st King's Dragoons, from Aldershot; the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow; the M and N Batteries, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery; the 30th Company Royal Engineers, from Chatham.

The 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, which has suffered such terrible losses in the engagement on the 21st ult., stands high among the most distinguished regiments in the British Army. Its record of service includes the following campaigns and battles:—Schellenberg, Blenheim, Neer-Hespen, Malplaquet, Germany, 1702-10; Carthage, Minorca, Cherbourg, Guadaloupe, Corbach, Denker, Wilhelmstahl, Germany, 1760-2; Stillwater, America, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, 1806; Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, Peninsula, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, Indian Mutiny. At the battle of Chillianwallah the regiment lost even more heavily than on the present occasion, being literally cut to pieces by the Sikhs when entangled in the jungle. Its soubriquet is "Howard's Greens," from the name of a former Colonel and the colour of its facings.

The following are the names of the officers on the strength of the 24th Regiment, including both battalions. Those marked with an asterisk are reported among the casualties:—

Lieutenant-Colonels—R. T. Glyn, H. J. Degacher. Majors—H. B. Pulleine, W. M. Dunbar, W. Black, W. B. Logan. Captains—W. R. B. Chamberlain, J. M. G. Tongue, J. F. Caldwell, H. M. Brander, H. A. Harrison, H. B. Church, W. Degacher, G. Peyton, H. R. Farquhar, W. E. Mostyn, R. Upcher, G. V. Wardell, C. J. Bromhead, F. Gannie, W. T. Much, T. Bainforth, A. G. Godwin-Austen, R. Younghusband, W. P. Symonds, F. Carrington, H. B. Moffat, J. H. Harvey. Lieutenants—H. M. Williams, T. Melvill, L. H. Bennett, A. A. Morshead, F. P. Porteous, W. Sugden, C. D'A. Pope, G. Bromhead, G. S. Banister, S. T. Halliday, E. S. Browne, E. W. Curteis, G. W. Cavaye, M. J. A. Coghill, E. O. Anstey, H. G. Mainwaring, J. P. Daly, G. F. J. Hodson, W. Heaton, R. A. C. Clements, C. J. Atkinson, W. E. D. Spring, H. M. K. Logan, the Hon. U. de B. Roche, H. J. Dyer, C. V. Trower, G. C. Palmer, F. Godwin-Austen. Sub-Lieutenants—T. L. G. Griffiths. Second Lieutenants—E. H. Dyson, A. W. Franklin, W. Weallens, W. W. Lloyd, L. G. L. Dobree, A. B. Phipps, C. E. Curll, Paymasters—F. F. White, J. Mahony. Quartermasters—E. Bloomfield, J. Pullen.

Surgeon-Major Shepherd, who is included in the list of killed and missing, left England only recently with the last batch of medical officers, and will be remembered as having taken an active interest in teaching the metropolitan police ambulance duties.

The following are some details of the services of the officers of the ill-fated 24th Regiment who have fallen:—

Major Henry Burmeister Pulleine, a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and serving as Regimental Major in the first battalion of the 24th Regiment, entered the service as an Ensign on Nov. 16, 1855; became Lieutenant on June 4, 1858; Captain on Nov. 15, 1861; Major on Feb. 4, 1871; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on Oct. 1, 1877. Captain William Degacher joined the Army as an Ensign on May 31, 1859; became a Lieutenant on Aug. 19, 1862; and Captain on Dec. 2, 1868. Captain George Vaughan Wardell joined as an Ensign on May 14, 1858; became Lieutenant on July 23, 1861, and Captain on Feb. 10, 1872. Captain Mostyn entered the Army as an Ensign on July 29, 1862; was promoted to Lieutenant on March 23, 1866, and to Captain on Oct. 31, 1871. And, to conclude the list of Captains, Captain Reginald Younghusband entered the service as an Ensign on Aug. 20, 1862; became Lieutenant on Aug. 29, 1866; and Captain on March 14, 1876. All these officers belonged to the first battalion of the 24th Regiment, as did also Lieutenant Charles Walter Cavaye, who entered the service as Lieutenant on Dec. 30, 1871; Lieutenant George Frederick John Hodson, Feb. 28, 1874; Lieutenant Atkinson, Feb. 28, 1875; Lieutenant Daly, Feb. 28, 1874; Lieutenant Anstey, March 9, 1878; Lieutenant Porteous, Ensign March 9, 1866; Lieutenant Dec. 22, 1869; Lieutenant Melvill, Ensign Oct. 20, 1865, and Lieutenant Dec. 2, 1869; and Second Lieutenant Dyson, May 1, 1878. Of the second battalion of the 24th Regiment four young officers are reported to have fallen—namely, Lieutenant Pope, who obtained his commission as Ensign on Jan. 8, 1869,

and as Lieutenant on Feb. 4, 1871; Lieutenant Dyer, Lieutenant on Oct. 11, 1876; and Lieutenant Griffith, Sept. 11, 1876.

Altogether, therefore, it will be seen from the above list that of the thirty officers belonging to the first battalion of the 24th Regiment fourteen, within one of half the whole number, are reported to have fallen in the terrible reverse suffered on Jan. 22 last.

We learn from a colonial newspaper that Lord Chelmsford's army comprised about 6600 Europeans and 7000 natives. Of these, about 1400 were mounted men, and there were twenty guns of different calibres attached to the columns. In addition, there were reserves of 1600 regulars and over 700 enrolled volunteers.

Sir Bartle Frere has published a memorandum on the causes which led to the conflict, which he maintains has not been provoked by the British Government, who have done their best to avoid war by every means consistent with honour.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Special Artist at Jellalabad has furnished this week's publication with several illustrations; the two-page Engraving, which represents the entry of General Sir Samuel Browne and his staff into that town, on Dec. 20; that of the parade of the troops there on New-Year's Day, with all the men, British and Native Indian soldiers, joining in three hearty cheers for the Queen; an illustration of the Durbar, or official reception, held at Jellalabad on the same day; and one or two minor subjects, including a view of Kata Koostia, a village not far beyond Fort Ali Masjid, in the Khyber Pass.

The entry into Jellalabad was described by us on a former occasion; our illustration shows Sir Samuel Browne, with Major Cavagnari and other staff officers, about to ride in through the Peshawur gate of the town. The parade and ceremonial durbar, held on Jan. 1, were intended to commemorate the anniversary of the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India at Delhi. The troops paraded formed a line of nearly one mile in length on the plain south of the encampment. To the right were the Artillery, consisting of six guns; next came the 10th Hussars, the Punjab Guides Cavalry, and two squadrons of the Bengal Lancers, forming together the Cavalry Brigade, under General Gough, C.B., V.C. The first Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Macpherson, V.C., consisted of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, and the 4th Goorkhas. The Frontier Brigade, composed of the Punjab Guides Infantry, the 1st Sikhs, and a mule mountain battery, was under Brigadier-General Jenkins. General Sir Samuel Browne, who does not appear in our illustration of the scene, stood at a point opposite the centre of the line, accompanied by his staff officers; and when the artillery had fired a Royal Salute, and had limbered up again, he called for "Three Cheers for the Queen." These were heartily given by all the European and native troops, the General himself leading off the "Hip, hip, hip;" while the British soldiers took off their sun-hats and waved them in the air. At the Durbar, soon after the troops were reviewed, all the Khans or native chiefs of the district, who had submitted to British authority, came in and were presented to Sir Samuel Browne. The General, it will be observed, has lost his left arm. Amongst them was the Sirdar Abdul Khalik Khan, an influential person in Afghanistan. Each of them was brought up by Mr. Jenkins, and was introduced first to Major Cavagnari, who then explained to the General, in most cases, the name, rank, and position of the visitor, and a few coins, laid on a white cloth, were offered as a complimentary "nuzzur." General Macpherson, General Jenkins, and many other officers were present, including some native officers of the regiments. After the presentations, Major Cavagnari addressed the Durbar in English, and Mr. Jenkins read a document in the Persian language; Sir Samuel Browne also spoke a few words in English, and the proceedings ended.

The illustration called "Trapping Loose-Wallahs" may seem to require explanation. The camp has been invested with thieves at night; and these "wallahs," that is to say "persons," are stated to have got the name of "loose-wallahs" from the Hindostani word for "stealing," one form of which is already familiar to us as "loot." Sentries were posted at several places of their stealthy approach; and on the night of Dec. 30, near General Macpherson's head-quarters, a party of the robbers were intercepted, and one of them was shot, being within a few feet of the muzzle of the soldier's rifle. His dead body was still lying there next morning, and his shoes and part of his dress, which he had taken off in order to creep into the tents unobserved. This example has had a wholesome effect in checking such attempts to rob the camp.

We are indebted again to our obliging military correspondents, Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, commanding the 29th Punjab Native Infantry in the Peiwar, and Lieutenant C. Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas in the division proceeding through Southern Afghanistan, for some additional sketches. The one contributed by Colonel Gordon represents the 8th King's Regiment, halfway up the Peiwar Kotul, in the conflict of Dec. 2, under command of Colonel Drew, attacking the enemy's position there. Brigadier Cobbe, who had command of this column of troops in the front attack by General Roberts's forces, was wounded by a shot in the arm while standing on the steep wooded ridge shown to the right of the sketch; he was then succeeded by Colonel Drew, who led his men skirmishing up the Pass with remarkable gallantry, and bivouacked there at night among the enemy's captured guns. His conduct is mentioned with praise in General Roberts's despatch.

The letter of a correspondent from the Khoorum force contains an interesting anecdote which illustrates the spirit of our Artillery. He writes:—"The road along which we are marching is atrociously bad; it is simply no road at all; for many hundred yards in places the rocky beds of nullahs are utilised. I have just witnessed a frightful accident on it. Exactly opposite our camp the so-called road crosses a nasty nullah, up the steep slope of which any guns have to be taken at a gallop, and then wheeled sharp round and taken along the edge of the cliff, with a twelve-feet gorge below. Well, F A Battery, R.H.A., came along, and got their guns and limbers safely over; then came a store-cart, with six horses and three drivers. At the turn they blundered, and the right wheel went over the edge. For some six yards they were at full gallop. The cart, which was attached to a limber, ran along on one wheel; then the other wheel struck a great stone, and down fell the store-cart crushing into the nullah. The shaft broke, but the coupling-chains held, so dragging down the limber, with horses and drivers. To the very last these noble fellows stuck to their horses, the leading driver only throwing himself off when the two rear drivers had been dragged down. 'Stick to it, Bill!' was all one heard during those frightfully exciting seconds while these gallant fellows were battling for their lives. Imagine six horses with a couple of men and a cart and limber all falling in a heap together to the bottom of the rocky bed of the stream. The horses lay there a good twenty minutes before

the men could be extricated." One of these poor fellows, the letter goes on to say, was believed to have injured his spine, but the other got off with some bruises.

Lieutenant Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, which regiment forms part of General Donald Stewart's expeditionary force by way of Quetta to Candahar, made a series of rather amusing sketches of incidents on the march, along the route from Khanpore to Dadur, at the mouth of the Bolan Pass, and through the Pass to Quetta, arriving there on Dec. 28. The hospital litters, "dhoolies" and "looshai dandies," with a portrait of the regimental surgeon, comfortably wrapped up in his "poshteen" or thickly padded fur coat of the hill country, are represented at the top of our page of Engravings from Lieutenant Pulley's Sketches. One of the wild-looking Beloochees, with their long hair, loose frocks, and Jewish cast of features, is seen mounted on a very small donkey, and officiating as guide, while two of his fellows, hired in the bazaar at Khanpore, occupy a corner beneath. The festivity of Christmas Day, at the camp in the Bolan Pass, was shared with the native officers and non-commissioned officers, who paid their respects that morning to the Europeans in command, presenting their swords to be touched as a sign of homage, and receiving the gift of some bottles of Commissariat rum, wherewith to enliven their convivial feast. In the preparation of ordinary meals for each officer on the march, there was frequent opportunity for makeshift contrivances of one sort and another, like that of using one's sword for a toasting-fork, to hold a muffin or "chupattee" over the fire, while the kettle was boiling for tea. The pathetic attitude and gestures of a couple of truants from the service of our military correspondent, when put under arrest and brought up for a reprimand or suitable penalty, will next be remarked. In the Bolan Pass, of which some views and descriptions of its stern and forbidding scenery have appeared in our Journal, the baggage animals suffered terribly for want of forage and fodder, though the Bolan river afforded good drinking water. They had to travel over the roughest paths of shingle and stones, where many of them broke down and were left to die. In a thirteen-mile march to Dirwaga, on Dec. 26, our correspondent saw one dead elephant, above sixty dead camels, and nearly fifty dead bullocks, with some horses and a mule, which had thus perished on the road. The expedition will prove very costly, we fear, in this department at least.

There is little fresh news of the army in Afghanistan, during the past week; but Lord Lytton telegraphs to the India Office that General Biddulph reached Girishk on Jan. 29 without opposition, and met with a good reception by the inhabitants. It is said to be unlikely that any further operations will be undertaken in the Khelat-i-Ghilzai district after General Stewart has secured his flank in that direction. We learn that orders have been given to concentrate the British forces at Candahar. The troops of General Roberts, in the Peiwar Kotul Pass, are well housed and in good health. The snow is only a few inches deep there, but lies thicker in the Shatur-gardan Pass.

A telegram from Calcutta states that while Wali Mahomed has been journeying towards the English head-quarters his son has been imprisoned by Yakob Khan, who has also seized the property of the Sirdars who are now at Jellalabad. Great distress prevails in Cabul, and snow was falling heavily in some of the passes. At the same time Yakob Khan has sent a cavalry regiment to Kohistan to quell the disturbances that have broken out among the tribes there. Both the local factions, however, suspended hostilities and attacked and routed the cavalry regiment sent against them. All excitement is now subsiding in the vicinity of the Mohmund Hills.

Mirza Mahomed Hassan has arrived at Cabul from Tashkend. He states that the report of the death of Shere Ali is untrue, and that it originated through the announcement of the death of the Ameer of Bokhara. Mirza Mahomed Hassan also says that the Russian authorities have declined to interfere in Afghan affairs, and Shere Ali will endeavour to reach Herat.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

President Grévy's first Message was read in both Chambers on the 6th inst., as reported in a part of our impression last week. The President says that he will never enter into a contest with the national will, and the Government will see that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor its detractors. In their measures, he added, the Government would take its stand on the real wants and well-ascertained wishes of the country, and it would continue to keep up and develop the good relations existing between France and foreign Powers. The Message was loudly applauded by the Left in both Houses. In the Chamber the reading of the Message was preceded by M. Gambetta's opening speech as President of the Chamber. The address was very brief. M. Gambetta eulogised his predecessor, M. Grévy; promised to act impartially towards all parties and maintain the freedom of debate; and said that, as Governments of Combat had had their day and the Republic had finally issued victorious from the conflicts of parties, it must now carry out the reforms demanded by public opinion and based upon justice. The Chamber at its rising adjourned until Tuesday, and the Senate until Thursday.

Last Saturday President Grévy received the members of the diplomatic body, and expressed his gratification that at his first reception he was able to declare the relations of France with all countries to be excellent. He was also, he said, able to give them the assurance that the Government of the Republic would do all that was possible to consolidate those relations.

On Monday Madame Grévy held her first morning reception at the Elysée. It was attended by the Ambassadors and their wives, the wives of the Ministers, and many other persons of distinction.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday morning at the Elysée, under the presidency of M. Jules Grévy. At this meeting the Amnesty Bill was definitively adopted, and the decrees appointing new procureurs-généraux and new commanders of corps d'armée were signed. General Clinchant is appointed to the command of the Army Corps at Châlons, General Wolff at Besançon, General Cambirels at Clermont, General Lefebvre at Lille, General Carteret at Amiens, General Cornat at Mans, General Doubraine at Orleans, General Galiffet at Tours, General Osmond at Rennes, General Scintiz at Limoges, and General Farre at Lyons. The Duc d'Aumale and Generals Deligny and Douay are appointed Inspectors-General, and General Montaudon, Bataille, Du Barail, and Bourbaki are placed on the Retired List.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled after its brief recess at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. M. de Maré, Minister of the Interior, opened the proceedings by reading the text of a partial Amnesty Bill. The amnesty is to apply to all persons condemned for acts relating to the insurrection of 1871 who may be liberated or pardoned by the President within three months after the passing of the Act. M. Albert Grévy was appointed Vice-President.

M. Loyson, better known as Father Hyacinthe, opened his Gallican Catholic church at Paris on Sunday. In the course



of his sermon Father Hyacinthe said he was neither the founder nor the preacher of a new religion. He was a French Catholic, and stood by the old Gallican Church recognised by the Popes of the Middle Ages.

M. Clairville, the well-known author of many joyous farces and vaudevilles, died last Saturday morning from pleurisy, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of Lyons, and the son of a popular actor. His greatest successes were his latest—"La Fille de Madame Angot" and "Les Cloches de Corneville."—A once popular composer, M. Varney, whose Girondin song, "Mourir pour la patrie," was everywhere heard in 1848, is also dead.—Dr. Chauffard, a medical professor of eminence, whose lectures were some little time ago the occasion of many tumults among the students, died rather suddenly on Saturday.—The caricaturist Daumier died on Monday, in his sixty-ninth year. His "Robert Macaire" and other series of sketches in the *Charivari* had a great success, and are the best record of the foibles of contemporary French Society.

M. Delebecque, the late Director of the Mint at Bordeaux, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of 115,000fr. for stealing the silver ore with which he was intrusted. He replaced the precious metal with copper bars silvered over, but he was obliged to admit his guilt when the time came for coining the latter.

## ITALY.

The Chamber, by 207 votes against 9, has approved the temporary Convention of Jan. 15 last with France for a reciprocal regulation of their respective tariffs.

## GERMANY.

The German Parliament was opened at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Speech from the Throne began by thanking the Reichstag for the legislative assistance it has rendered in arresting an agitation which aimed at destroying the bases of the culture and life of the State. The Emperor expresses the hope of meeting with equal support in the future so far as the cure of the Socialist evil may prove not to have been entirely effected. Referring to the plague in Russia, his Majesty declares that the last reports received justify the hope that the energetic measures adopted by the Russian Government will succeed in shortly suppressing the epidemic—at least in Russia. As soon as this expectation is realised, the traffic on the frontier will again be placed on its former neighbourly footing, as befits the two friendly countries. The Speech announces that Austria-Hungary has renounced article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, and alludes to the successful result of the Berlin Congress and to the endeavours of Germany to maintain peaceful relations with and between all Powers.

Telegrams state that Prince Bismarck is in good health, and that he is getting through a considerable amount of hard work. He has daily interviews with the Emperor.

The German Federal Council adopted on Saturday, in the amended form proposed by the Committee upon the subject, the bill conferring disciplinary powers upon the German Reichstag.

The conference of delegates of the German Chambers of Commerce has passed resolutions against the Customs programme announced by Prince Bismarck on Dec. 15.

At Saturday night's sitting the Lower House of the Prussian Diet concluded the second reading of the Budget for 1879, which now shows the revenue and expenditure balanced, each being estimated at 711,500,750 marks. On Tuesday the third reading of the Budget for 1879 was concluded and adopted without amendment, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the second reading.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Taaffe has failed in his endeavours to form a new Parliamentary Cabinet.

In a sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath last week Herr Hasner made his report upon the Berlin Treaty, which was adopted unanimously and without debate.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted, by a majority of fourteen votes, the bill authorising the issue of 100,000,000 florins in gold rente.

## RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburg on Sunday the Imperial Grenadier Regiment paraded before the Czar. After the review his Majesty addressed the officers, announcing the signature of the separate peace treaty between Russia and Turkey, and thanking them for the services they had rendered. The Emperor expressed the hope that they might be spared bloodshed in future; but he was sure that his troops, in case of necessity, would be ready and willing to defend their fatherland. Next Sunday the conclusion of peace will be celebrated by a military display before the Winter Palace.

Lord A. Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been recalled, and Lord Dufferin has been appointed to succeed him.

Advices from the interior published in the Russian press indicate a state of general unhealthiness and predisposition to epidemics as prevailing in certain districts.

M. Goukhautseff, found guilty of embezzling £200,000 from the Mutual Land Credit Association, has been sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude in Siberia, four of which are to be passed in solitary confinement in the government of Yeneseisk, and the remaining twelve in other districts.

## TURKEY.

The definitive treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia was signed at Constantinople last Saturday evening. The ratifications are to be exchanged within a fortnight, and the evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians is to be completed within forty days afterwards. Article 2 states that all the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano which have been modified by the Treaty of Berlin shall remain so modified, and that the remaining points of the Treaty of San Stefano are abandoned. The war indemnity is fixed at 300,000,000 roubles paper currency, but its settlement is deferred to a later period. The payment of the expenses incurred by Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners of war is to be made in twenty-one instalments. A St. Petersburg telegram says that immediately after the signature of the treaty the commanders of troops were informed of the fact, and the withdrawal of the Russian forces would begin without delay.

Podgoritza was surrendered to the Montenegrins on the 7th inst., and on the 8th they occupied the ports of Sputz and Velibrid without opposition. The Montenegrins have, on their part, evacuated the places they still occupied in Turkish territory.

A Constantinople telegram says that a Convention has been concluded between England and Turkey by which the former agrees to purchase the State lands in Cyprus, the Sultan retaining his private estates, which are of large extent.

The Sultan has subscribed £50 to the fund in aid of the widows of those who were killed in the explosion on board the *Thunderer*.

## AMERICA.

A bill providing for the reorganisation of the army was passed in the House of Representatives on Saturday. The bill enacts that no troops shall be allowed at the polls on election days.

## CANADA.

An Order in Council has been promulgated by the Government prohibiting the importation of American cattle into Canada for three months from the 6th inst.

## INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that rain still holds off, and the harvest prospects throughout the North-West Provinces and the Punjab are most gloomy.

Arrangements have been made for attaching small military guards to the British Residents at Mandalay and Bhamo.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram has been received by the Agent-General for Queensland announcing the following as the new Ministry of that colony:—Premier and Treasurer, Mr. T. M'Ilwraith; Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. H. Palmer; Minister of Justice, Mr. T. M. Thompson; Minister of Works, Mr. J. M. M'Crossan; Minister of Lands, Mr. T. Perkins; Postmaster-General, Mr. C. H. Buzacott.

A despatch from Sir M. H. Beach, Colonial Secretary, has been published at Melbourne expressing the opinion that no sufficient reason has been shown for the intervention of the Home Parliament in the dispute between the Legislative Council and the Assembly of Victoria. If, however, representatives of each body come to England, every assistance will be rendered to them.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 27 says:—"General satisfaction is felt that, in selecting a new Governor for Victoria, the choice of the Colonial Office has fallen upon so capable an administrator as the Marquis of Normanby. Lord Normanby's career, both in Queensland and New Zealand, has been closely watched here, where his firmness of character and his steadfast adherence to constitutional principles have gained for him numerous admirers. He is expected to arrive in Melbourne on Feb. 23 or 24 next. Sir George Bowen will take his departure by the mail which leaves on Feb. 22, so that no interregnum will take place."

Great excitement had been caused by an attack made by Kelly's gang of bushrangers on the National Bank of Australasia, at a place called in the telegram Curoa. They carried off the staff, the manager, and his entire family, and confined them for several hours at a neighbouring station, together with twenty others. The gang also carried off £2000 in gold and notes. Nothing had since been heard of them.

Meyringen, a village in the Bernese Oberland, much frequented by English tourists, was on Monday almost entirely destroyed by fire.

News has reached St. Petersburg of the defeat of the Chinese by the Sarts, who are reported to have occupied the town of Kashgar and the surrounding country.

As to the cause of the bursting of the gun on board her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, the committee of inquiry state in their report—"That the gun, having missed fire when loaded with the battering charge, was again loaded with a full charge, and fired with both of the charges and the projectiles in the gun at the same time."

General Nicholson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, has presented, on behalf of the Jersey Humane Society, a bronze medal to John Le Rossignol, a fisherman, who saved the life of a lady who was drowning in St. Breladis Bay; and Captain Davey, of the schooner *Albatross*, has been awarded £10 for rescuing the crew of an Italian vessel wrecked in mid-Atlantic.

A correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"Now that South African affairs and South African names are likely to be in men's mouths for some time, it may be well to remind your readers that the name of the great chief Cetewayo is pronounced Ketchwaio; similarly, the lesser chieftain, Secocoeno, is pronounced Sekokeno."

The first Court ball of the season in Brussels was given on Thursday week, and was attended by more than 1200 of the nobility, members of the Diplomatic circle, high functionaries of the State, superior officers, &c. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Count and Countess de Flandre, Princess Louise, and Prince Ferdinand Philip of Saxe-Coburg took part in the dancing, and moved through the galleries to converse with the guests. Supper was served at midnight, after which dancing was resumed and continued till half-past one.

The Government of Victoria, Australia, have obtained from the local Legislature an Act authorising them to hold an international exhibition upon a somewhat extensive scale at Melbourne. The building, which is to cost about £95,000, is in course of erection, and the exhibition will be opened on Oct. 1, 1880, and closed on March 31, 1881. All necessary information can be obtained on application to Mr. George Collins Levey, C.M.G., secretary to the Commissioners, 8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster.

An offer has been received by the Baptist Missionary Society, from Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, who is well known as a large contributor to nearly all missionary societies, and at whose suggestion the Central African Mission was originally undertaken, to provide, at a cost of £2000, a steamer for further extending the navigation of the Congo river, with a view to evangelise the surrounding population. The offer will be accepted, and an expedition, under the care of the Rev. J. T. Comber, is to leave England shortly.

A telegram from Alexandria states that the Commissioners of the Public Debt have published their report of the financial results of the year 1878. The Commissioners say they cannot admit that one class of creditors should be paid to the prejudice of others, and that if the resources of the Egyptian Government are not sufficient to enable it to meet all its obligations, the sacrifices to be made should be borne equally by all. It seems that since 1876 the total indebtedness of the country has only been reduced £655,000, notwithstanding the operations of the sinking fund.

Precautions against the plague continue to be taken by the various European Governments. The Council of Public Health in Madrid has decided that all vessels from the Black Sea shall be subjected to quarantine on their arrival in Spanish ports. The Hungarian and Roumanian Governments have agreed to adopt protective measures on a large scale along the Bessarabian and Transylvanian frontiers. The Italian Government has ordered all vessels arriving from Greece or the Black Sea to be subjected to quarantine for twenty days and all mails to be fumigated. The Porte has ordered all vessels from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff to be placed under medical supervision for one day, and all goods likely to spread contagion to be disinfected. As a matter of precaution, the Lords of the Council have issued instructions for the careful examination of all vessels coming from the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, though they believe there is no ground for alarm as to the importation of the plague into this country.—It was officially announced on Monday evening in Berlin that the Greek Government has received a Consular report from Kavala, on the Aegean Sea, confirming the fact that the plague had broken out there.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Owing to the almost unparalleled severity of the frost during the last two months, hunting, steeplechasing, coursing, football, and other winter recreations, have been entirely suspended. Week after week we could have paraphrased the chapter on "Snakes," in the famous "History of Iceland," and have written under our customary heading, "There are no national sports." Certainly skaters have had a rare innings; but, fascinating as that exercise is, there is not very much to be written about it, and it became slightly monotonous to read day after day that "A skating-race was held at — yesterday, and the first prize was won by the champion, 'Fish Smart.'" That worthy, on whom the mantle of his uncle, "Turkey" Smart, seems to have descended, must have netted about £50 per week during the continuance of the frost, and no sooner had a decided thaw set in, than a movement was set on foot to obtain subscriptions to establish a championship belt, which would in all probability, have been worn by him. Then curlers have had a glorious time of it; but we must confess to considerable ignorance of "the roaring game," a match at which, we fancy, does not admit of very much description. However, at last the frost seems to have finally disappeared, and in another week or two we shall be in the thick of sport of all kinds.

The entries for the various spring handicaps were by no means so large as usual; but so well were the weights adjusted, that a really splendid acceptance has been obtained in nearly every case. Isonomy's easy victory in the Cambridge-shire has evidently deeply impressed handicappers, for he is rated as almost equal to Kaleidoscope at Lincoln, and as superior to Belphebe at Epsom—the latter estimate, though exceedingly flattering, having induced Mr. Grettton to withdraw him from the City and Suburban, though his name still appears in the Lincolnshire and Newmarket Handicaps. The unlucky Touchet is very deeply engaged, and may compensate Lord Rosebery for many previous disappointments if he should prove the trusted one of Robert Peck's stable, which, however, has many other strings to its bow. The three-year-olds entered in the spring handicaps are decidedly poor, St. Augustine, Witchery, Caxtonian, Berzeneze, Alchemist, Mowerina, Japonica, Flavius, Scapegrace, Breadlinder, Sword Knot, and White Poppy, being about the best of them. Of course Congress is the top weight for the Grand National with the stereotyped 12 st. 7 lb. on his back, and next to him come three previous winners, Shifnal, Austerlitz, and Regal, who are adjudged to be as nearly equal as possible, and it would make a most exciting contest could all three be brought to the post fit and well. Bacchus, with 11 st. 1 lb., gets off more easily than was generally anticipated after the great promise that he showed last year, and the Irish division are likely to be very dangerous once more.

Of course, the great topic of conversation among coursing men has been the accident that befell Coomassie last week. The little fawn appeared to be in great form once more, and had won her trial easily, when she was observed to falter after making an effort to kill, and an examination showed that she had broken her left hind stifle. The bone has been set, and she is going on as well as possible; and if the wonderful little lady has not now the chance of accomplishing the feat in which Master M'Grath failed, there is some satisfaction in knowing that she will retire from the field without ever having known defeat. The Plumpton Open Meeting, the first of any importance that has been decided for a long time was brought to a most successful conclusion on Saturday last. The Brighton Stakes was divided between the Duke of Hamilton's Harpsichord, by Stradivarius, and Mr. Kennard's Primrose, by Christchurch—Pansy. In the final course for the London Stakes, for dog puppies, Presall, by Cavalier—Phantom, beat Sir Edward, by Sir Charles—Lizzie, in most decisive fashion, after a capital trial. The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes was the principal event open to all ages, and Mr. Hatchett was rather lucky in winning it with Hendon, as both Berkeley and Star of Oaken were very unfortunate in their courses with him.

A sculling-match for £200 took place between Strong and Emmett, in Walney Channel, last week. It may be remembered that the pair met early in January, when the race was awarded to Emmett on a foul, Strong having come in first by three lengths, and appearing to have much the best of the race throughout. The decision of the umpire was by no means generally endorsed, and Strong's supporters soon made a fresh match. Profiting, however, by his experience, Emmett came to the post in very different trim from that which he was in on the occasion of the first race, and, taking the lead from the start, he won very easily indeed, though only by a length and a half. Higgins and Elliott are now winding up their preparation on the Tyne for their great race for the championship on Monday next; and as Hanlon, the American champion, has arrived in England, in anticipation of his match with Hawdon, we seem likely to have a very busy season.

The London Athletic Club gave prizes for an open thirty-miles walking-race at Stamford-bridge on Saturday last. The race fell to J. A. Squires, L.A.C., who beat sixteen opponents and covered the full distance in 4 hours 55 min. 10 sec., which is the fastest time on record for amateurs by 4 min. 10 sec. C. M. Callow, L.A.C., who was second, was beaten by less than four minutes, and both men accomplished a really fine performance.

Weston continues his journey; but, as he rides in trains, &c., whenever he feels inclined, no one appears to take the smallest interest in the affair, except the inhabitants of the towns through which he passes, who generally require the services of the police to keep them in anything like order.

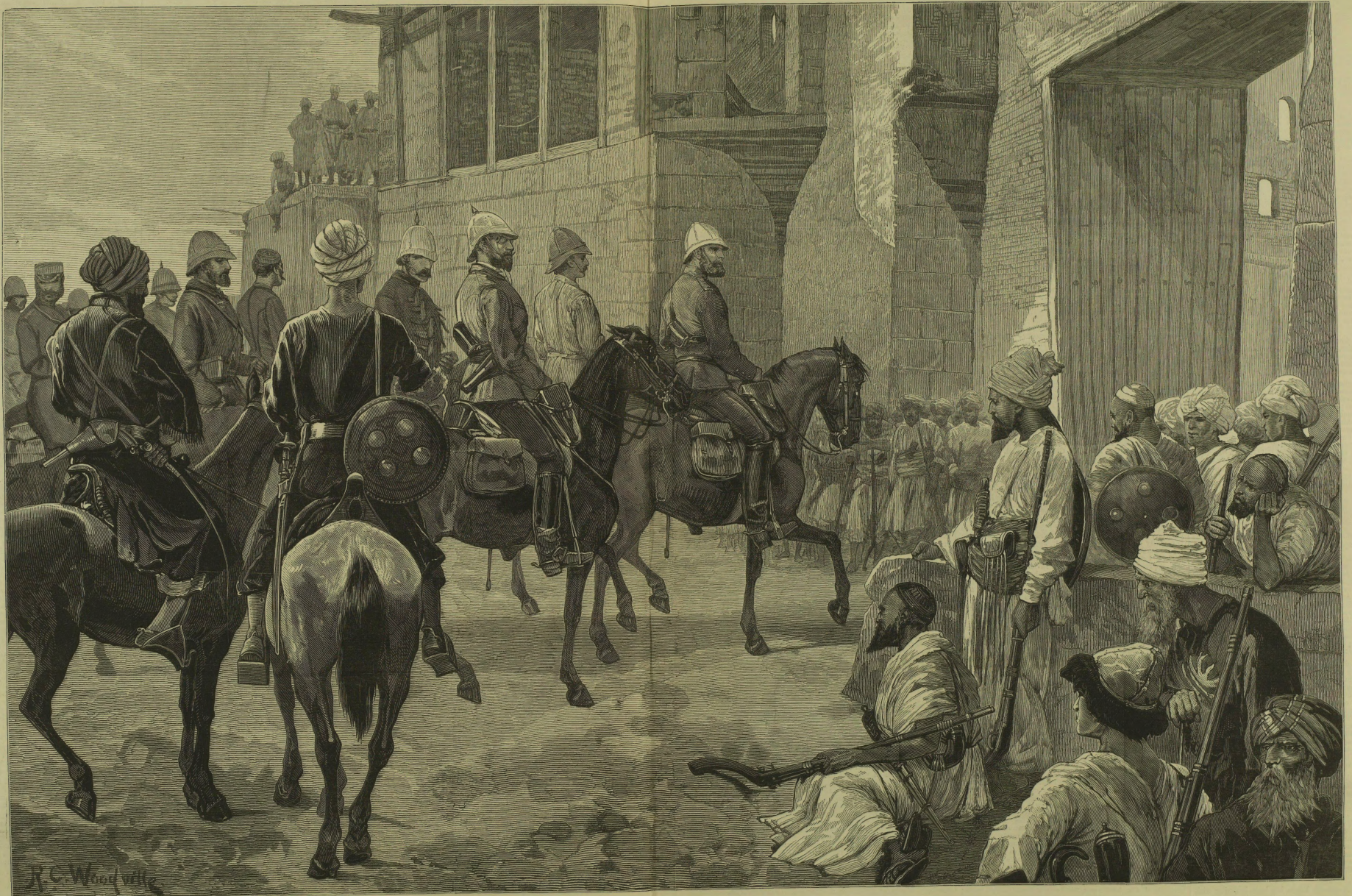
An agreement has been entered into between Great Britain and Portugal for joint operations in putting a check to the traffic in slaves which is known to exist between the Mozambique coast and the island of Madagascar.

With regard to the famine stated to exist in Upper Egypt, the two Englishmen dispatched by the Egyptian Government to distribute relief to the sufferers have ascertained that the reports of the distress were greatly exaggerated.

The death is announced of Princess Lucien Murat, the widow of Prince Lucien Murat, who was the second son of the King of Naples and Queen Caroline Bonaparte. The late Princess was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Fraser, a Scotch gentleman, who, after serving in the English Army during the war with France, retired and settled in America. Since the fall of the Empire she has lived in absolute retirement.

The emigration agents for Tasmania have received a communication from the Government at Hobart Town stating that good household servants find immediate employment at rates of wages as follows:—Cooks, from £25 to £30 per annum; ladies' maids, from £25; housemaids, from £20; laundresses, from £26; nurses, from £18 to £26; nurse girls, from £12 to £16; general servants, 6s. to 10s. a week. The agents are prepared, on application being made at their offices, 25, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., to grant assisted passages to this class of emigrants.





THE AFGHAN WAR: ENTRY OF GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE INTO JELLALABAD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., has slightly and pleasantly discounted the admiring applause with which his utterances at the Royal Academy banquet in May next will (D.V.) be met by making a very eloquent and thoughtful speech at Guildhall on the occasion of his enrolment as a liveryman of the Turners' Company. That worshipful guild have apparently no premises of their own large enough to accommodate such an audience as was assembled in Guildhall on Monday; yet I find in the "Citizens' Pocket Chronicle" for 1827 the Turners credited with the possession of a hall in Philpot-lane. The Musicians and the Basket-Makers, between which the Turners stand in the table of precedence, have no halls at all; while the poor Bottle-Makers and Horners have neither a hall nor a livery.

There has been a new point of departure in the activity of the Turners' Company since the affiliation to the guild of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Most interesting exhibitions of turning-work in fancy woods, precious stones, and ivory have been held; and a fresh impetus to this useful movement will be given by the accession to the freedom and livery of the accomplished and eloquent President of the Royal Academy. Sir Frederick very aptly pointed out to his hearers that turning was, equally with the potters' craft, a most useful handmaid to Fine Art. Indeed, where would be the grandest of Sevres vases, and the finest productions of our own Copelands, Mintons, and Wedgwoods, without the preliminary basis of form given by the potter's wheel, which is only a simple form of the lathe with a vertical instead of a horizontal axis?

I wish that ladies would "take to turning" as a pastime. The processes are not very difficult; and, with the aid of the multifarious eccentric, compound eccentric, and geometric "chucks" now added to the lathe, the most beautiful trinkets and drawing-room ornaments may be made. Turning would be a much nicer operation than the perpetual punishment of the grand pianoforte. The lathe produces things of beauty which are joys for ever. The piano produces nothing but noise. I detest the grand pianoforte as cordially as I detest caviar or caviare. I loathe the piano as a flashy, meretricious, insincere, and essentially heartless instrument. I hate it as intensely as I passionately love the violin. Raffelle painted Apollo on Parnassus playing, not on a lyre, but on a fiddle. It was with the strains of a Stradivarius that Orpheus charmed the beasts. The fiddle soothes my savage breast. I think that the most hardened of criminals might sit unmoved through a "pianoforte recital," even though Thalberg, Chopin, Madame Pleyel, and Arabella Goddard had been among the reciters; but Sainton, I venture to warrant, would "fetch" him, Joachim would make him feel sorry for his misdeeds generally, while Paganini (I have seen that weird magician in the flesh and heard his wondrous minstrelsy) might convert him for good and all.

Mem: One of the reasons why I hold the pianoforte in such aversion may be that, forty years ago, I had a relative who was a pupil of the famous Kalkbrenner. My kinsman was a very diligent student, and he used to "pound" away at the keys about nine hours a day on the average.

A country clergyman, "R. F. M.," noting my allusion to Bankruptcy Law Amendment, makes a suggestion so sweeping and so startling that, at first, it nearly took my breath away. Yet, underlying his proposal, there seems to me to be a strong substratum of common sense. "Why not," asks "R. F. M.," "pass a law abolishing the power to sue for a debt? Then we should have no creditors and no debtors." And, my correspondent might have added, few lawyers. "The co-operative societies," continues my correspondent, "with a constantly increasing number of tradesmen, act on the 'cash on delivery' principle; and if I subscribe to a newspaper, I am made to pay my subscription in advance." Yes, Rev. Sir; and you have to pay for your railway ticket before you are allowed to travel, and for your stall before you enter a theatre. I wonder whether the wheels of the complicated machine known as Society would be brought to a standstill if the power of legally proceeding against a debtor were wholly taken away. But if "cash on delivery" became the universal rule, the wage and salary earning class would have to be paid, as soldiers are, by the day. Nobody gives a soldier credit, except his sergeant, who, as he draws the man's pay for him, has in his own hands the power of recouping himself for the private's indebtedness.

Mem: It would, of course, be absurd to think that the operations of large mercantile firms could be carried on without some kind of credit; yet the largest mercantile houses do in a measure recognise the principle of cash in advance when they give bills of exchange for the commodities which they have purchased. A bill with good names upon it should be equivalent to cash; only frequently and unfortunately the contrary is the case. My esteemed correspondent is nevertheless confident that his suggestion would sweep away the complicated and cumbrous machinery of the bankruptcy laws at once and for good. Suppose we tried as an experiment the abolition of legal process for debts under fifty pounds, and waited awhile to see how the system worked?

I have received a larger number of letters this week than I have had for many months past; but only one correspondent has cracked the nut which (from an ancient magazine) I ventured to propound touching the English noun of Franco-Latin derivation which is obviously a dissyllable, but which by nine persons out of ten is pronounced as a monosyllable. "W. E. R." suggests "Royal." That might do in a verbal burlesque like Mr. Thackeray's "Battle of Limerick," in which "Paris" is pronounced as the monosyllable "Pars," and made to rhyme with "Mars"; but surely neither educated Celt nor Saxon says "Royle Artillery" or "Royle arms." The only correct solution is that sent me on a postcard by "F. G. A. M." The word is "Voyage." Nearly everybody pronounces it as "voidg" or "voige."

The funniest thing about this "nut to crack" is that I have been presenting the problem in private lately (always exacting a pledge that those to whom I imparted the solution should not anonymously communicate it to me as writer of the "Echoes"), and that nearly all my hearers (the ladies especially) stoutly asseverated that they always said voy-age, and never "voidg" or "voige." But I discomfited them at last by having ready written and making them read, before I cracked the nut, the following formula:—"Steward, the portmanteau and driving-bag must be placed in my state-room; the remainder may go into the hold, as the heavier luggage will not be wanted during the voyage." In no single instance did a reader of this formula pronounce voyage as a dissyllable.

Vivacious Mr. Hepworth Dixon has been lecturing with much applause at the United Service Institution on Cyprus, which, equally with the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Admiralty, he seems to consider one of the "Islands of the Blest." The only person who has been to Cyprus, with whom I have yet conversed, is Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, the accomplished editor of the *New York Times*, who visited the blessed

isle some years ago, and whom I met in Paris last autumn. I asked him eagerly for information. "Well," replied Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, "it's a little mixed." An equally discreet and comprehensive reply.

Mem: Parallels are proverbially perilous things; and surely clever Mr. Dixon never drew a more unfortunate parallel than in pointing out that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the island of Walcheren was occupied by a British force. Yes, that is so; but within the memory of persons still living the island of Walcheren was again occupied by British troops, with what results may be gathered from the following brief summary in Hewson Clarke's "History of the War since the commencement of the French Revolution":—"The island to which the Expedition sailed was, with the exception of Batavia, the most unhealthy in the world; with access to the easiest and most authentic information, the projectors of the enterprise were unaware and regardless of the influence of the climate; eight thousand men became the victims of ignorance, folly, and indecision; and £2,500,000 were levied on the public purse for the cost of this wretched undertaking." Cyprus is, no doubt, an Abode of Bliss; but clever Mr. Hepworth Dixon had better have let the pestilential memories of Walcheren rest.

Nut to crack Number Two. "Much Ado about Nothing." Act I. Scene I. Benedick *log.*: "Like the old tale, my lord: it is not so, nor 'twas not so; but, indeed, God forbid it should be so." What is the "old tale" cited by Benedick? All Shakspearean scholars will be able, and scornfully able to crack this nut; but it is the younger and fairer portion of my readers to whom I appeal. Come, come ladies: try your luck. The nut is as soft as a gingerbread one. G. A. S.

## NEW BOOKS.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Curiosity and a prying spirit, an anxious desire to know all that can be learnt about a neighbour and his affairs, his manner of life and his way of thinking, are so common among men that it is a question whether, from a certain point of view, there is ever any occasion to apologise for presenting to the world a biographical sketch of anybody who ever lived; and there is the less need of apologetic remarks in the case of *The Life and Letters of Sydney Dobell*, edited by E. J. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), inasmuch as the name must be pretty familiar to many persons who know nothing else about the bearer of it, and would be glad to find out upon what grounds it was so constantly mentioned in their hearing. When they have discovered from the work under consideration what they were desirous of learning, they may probably conclude that they have gone through a great deal for, comparatively, a very little, and that to dedicate two huge volumes to such a career as is commemorated therein was to exhibit a disregard for the rules of proportion; but they will not be disposed to grumble very bitterly. It is true that there is not much to relate about Sydney Dobell which is likely to make a great impression upon the ordinary reader, upon the popular mind; but there is a peculiar, and by no means a small, class of readers to whom his life and character, physical, moral, and intellectual, will present a charming picture and a most interesting study. He was born in April, 1824; he died in August, 1874. His full name was Sydney Thompson Dobell, the second of those appellations having been due to the fact that his mother "was a daughter of Samuel Thompson, well known in the earlier part of this century as a leader of political Reform in the city of London and as the founder of a 'Church' which aimed to be on the Primitive Christian model." Sydney appears to have been injudiciously stimulated, both physically and mentally, from his cradle, and to have been from his very earliest years made to run in his grandfather's peculiar theological groove. Hence he seems to have become a valetudinarian and to have run a risk of becoming an intellectual and a religious prig: it is a mercy that he did not go mad, but he went poetical instead—the two conditions being, in the estimation of some excellent but indiscriminating persons, closely akin. He fell in love at ten years of age, was engaged at fifteen, and married at twenty; and she whom he loved in his pinafore, was engaged to in his jacket, and married in the early days of his tail-coat, appears to have been a valetudinarian, even as he was, and in other ways a partner well calculated to understand him, sympathise with him, appreciate him, and, had she not herself required so much cherishing, cherish him. He would have been described by one of those Yankees whom Charles Dickens has sketched with inimitable humour as "a gentleman in the wine-trade and much esteemed in our country;" for in his teens he took an active part in his father's business, which was that of a wine-merchant, and there is reason to believe that, through the medium of a manager for many years, he carried on the business to the last day of his life. Practical persons will, no doubt, feel deeply interested in the sort of "article" a poetical wine-merchant would be likely to supply; but it is to be feared that, as regards that point, not much information is to be extracted from the two large volumes. The name of Sydney Dobell will live, as long as it lives, by virtue of qualities which rank higher in the guild of literature than among the Worshipful Company of Vintners; and those qualities, apparently, he began to show in his infancy and continued to show to the hour of his premature decease. He wrote verses almost before he could spell; and, by the time he was six-and-twenty, he was the author of "The Roman," a poem which was a decided success, and which gained for him no little celebrity, though it can scarcely be said to have brought him popularity in its widest sense, the sense of being generally known and generally read among all classes of people. The poem, moreover, was the means of making him acquainted, directly or indirectly, with a great number of literary notabilities; and it is his correspondence with them which forms the chief attraction of the two volumes, though, as his own and his wife's health rendered a certain amount of travelling necessary, the charm derived from changes of scene is superadded and appreciable. "The Roman" was followed in due time by "Balder," and by other productions of more or less intrinsic worth; and they all met with more or less acceptance. Sydney Dobell was, besides, an enthusiastic politician, a student of art, and a critic; and in all those capacities he made his mark. But his life, on the whole, was uneventful; and the two volumes are to be commended chiefly to those readers who can give themselves to the quiet contemplation of the example afforded by one who, according to the testimony of his friends, was a moral paragon, an intellectual luminary, a spotless soul, a genial spirit, "the consummation of a Christian knight." It has been said that his health was, for the most part of his life, weak; but there is reason to believe that his life was shortened by an accident in 1869, an accident which might very well have terminated fatally then and there. Such a book would have been the better for an index; but the absence of that aid is the less to be regretted, because the tables of contents are divided in an unusually helpful manner. It should be added that there

is a "steel portrait," and that there are "photographic illustrations," whereof one serves by its subscription of "Coxon House," instead of "Coxhorne House," or vice versa, to illustrate the plague of misprints from which the volumes are not altogether free.

Everybody would do well to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest *A Memoir of Matthew Davenport Hill*, by his daughters, Rosamond and Florence Davenport Hill (Macmillan and Co.), for the large volume contains a biographical sketch of one who, to all appearances, regarded self as but a small matter compared with the improvement of his fellow-creatures, and who, it has been said of him, took less than the position and fortune to which his natural and acquired powers would have justified him in aspiring for the sake of the greater opportunities he would obtain of pursuing his noble, philanthropic purposes. To his brother we owe the inestimable advantages of the penny post; to himself we owe a debt of gratitude for the performance of arduous labours, not so successful, however, as they deserved to be, in the field of manifold reform. He is best remembered as emphatically "the Recorder of Birmingham," his native town, and his most enduring work was done "in connection with the administration and improvement of criminal law." He was born on Aug. 6, 1792, and was the eldest of the family, which included the celebrated Sir Rowland Hill, of whom we have the best memento in every penny postage-stamp. John Hampden and "Hudibras" are believed to have been among the ancestors of the family, which belonged paternally and maternally to the middle class. Matthew, though of a naturally strong constitution, suffered through life from weak health, the result of a fever caught in infancy and of the premature toil and anxiety to which he was exposed through his parents' narrow means. He was of a quick and excitable temper, manly in thought and deed, womanly in the tenderness of his heart, of exuberant animal spirits, endowed with dramatic as well as other talent, a fine voice, and great powers of entertainment. At twelve years of age he was already a teacher of others, taking a part in conducting a school set up by his father. He was not satisfied with the position, to which he gradually grew up, of a schoolmaster in a provincial town; and, in 1814, he took the bold step of entering at Lincoln's Inn. In 1819 he was called to the Bar. Meanwhile he had plied his pen to some purpose, and he continued to ply it with effect, more or less, to the end of his career. But, as briefs increased, he had to content himself with such desultory essays in literature as he could find leisure to attempt. Otherwise it is not at all "improbable" that he would have won a high literary reputation." In 1832 he was asked to stand for Hull as one of its representatives in Parliament, and, after severe personal handling, which, however, may have helped him by reason of the indignation it caused, he was returned at the head of the poll. His Parliamentary experience lasted between two and three years, after which he was unseated for Hull; and he declined to stand again for any constituency. In 1834 Mr. Hill became a K.C., or, in other words, "took silk;" in 1839 he was appointed Recorder of Birmingham; in 1851 he was made "Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Bristol district," and was playfully twitted by his friend, the well known Charles Austin, with having, by his acceptance of the office, bidden farewell to "hope" and "fortune;" in 1869 "the Act was passed which abolished the Provincial Courts of Bankruptcy, transferring their jurisdiction to the County Courts, and at the close of the year Mr. Hill's office came to an end;" and on June 7, 1872, he died. The years from the date of his recordership to the date of his death, from 1839 to 1872, are those in which the real work of his life was done, the work which entitles him to grateful remembrance and which commands profound respect. The record of what he did, wrote and thought during those years should be carefully studied by all who take an interest in the repression of crime, in co-operation, and in similar important social questions. The volume has an index, and two illustrations, one being a portrait of Mr. Hill and the other a picture of his house.

The comfortable classes, who have no need to be in a hurry over their books, who give their minds to the affairs of what is called good society, and who are thankful for the minutest details concerning the domestic life of persons moving or having moved in that enchanted and enchanting sphere, may find excellent reading for a month or more in the two closely printed volumes entitled *The Life and Letters of Frances Baroness Bunsen*, by Augustus J. C. Hare (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), two volumes positively teeming with information about the births, marriages, deaths, and home life of superior personages, royal, aristocratic, intellectual, artistic, cultivated, virtuous, domesticated, affectionate, and eminently religious. Some bewilderment is caused by the introductory pages, which are calculated to produce upon an impatient reader an impression of having stumbled upon the wrong biography; but things, by degrees, become clear, and at the twenty-fourth page of the first volume it is possible to pick out the fact that the subject of the biographical composition was born on March 4, 1791, and that her maiden name was Frances Waddington. At the fifty-first page it is discovered that she was a niece of Mr. William Waddington, "grandfather of William Henry, Minister for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs in France." This is, of course, a really interesting piece of information, inasmuch as the English name and English origin of the present French Minister for Foreign Affairs have attracted much attention in our newspapers and elsewhere. Henceforth, the memoirs are pretty plain sailing, though to complete the voyage of them without many attempts to "cheat the tide" requires an expenditure of time and an exercise of patience to be expected of few readers beyond the classes already mentioned. Not that the memoirs are by any means devoid of interest; they are, in parts, extremely interesting, and they contain the record, longer or shorter, of more than one exemplary, blameless, and, as the things of earth go, happy life. But then the life is led under circumstances which may appear to those to whom the lines are not fallen in pleasant places, and who have to bear the burden and heat of the day, unusually favourable; and many a one, who has been sore stricken and embittered in the daily struggle for existence, may be tempted by the picture presented to recall the question asked on a memorable occasion: "Doth Job fear God for naught?" This is the reason why it has seemed right to mention the class of persons to whom the biography and correspondence are likely to be most interesting and most instructive. The volumes can hardly be said to contain any lesson of general application, such as is supposed to be inculcated in the well-known biographies intended to be illustrative of "self-help;" and, on the other hand, there is little or no romance, adventure, action, scandal, such as is found by experience to have a strong fascination for the ordinary reader. But to return to the lady whose merits are commemorated. Frances Waddington spent her early years in quiet, uneventful retirement, and almost seclusion, for the most part at Llanover, in South Wales, where her father had purchased an estate soon after her birth. In her fifteenth year she paid her first visit to London, where she found herself received among the highest in the land; and she "was present at the trial of



Lord Melville, impeached for having connived at a system of speculation while Treasurer of the Navy." Other visits to London and elsewhere followed; and, in 1816, she was taken by her parents to Italy, little thinking that the trip would end in her being absent "from her home at Llanover" for about two-and-twenty years. But Love is lord of all; and that universal potentate so ordered things that at Rome, in 1817, she found herself engaged in the dangerous occupation of reading German with a learned young Teuton, named Bunsen, and shortly, by an almost natural consequence, engaged to that pundit himself, to whom she, having received the somewhat reluctant consent of her parents, was married on July 1, 1817. Numerous children, of whom some lived and some died, were the fruit of the marriage, and formed the lights and shadows of her life, as they and what concerns them do, for the most part, of her memoirs. It was not until August, 1833, that she, accompanied by her husband, Chevalier Bunsen, and her family, or part of it, returned to England. In July, 1839, her husband was appointed "to the post of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia to the Swiss Republic," with directions, however, to "do—nothing;" and, accordingly, on Oct. 28 in that year, she started with her husband and some at any rate of her children for Berne. In 1841 her husband was nominated "Minister at the Court of St. James's;" and in January, 1842, she took up her residence at the Prussian Legation, first at No. 4, and afterwards at No. 9, Carlton-gardens, and at the same time she took, chiefly for her children's sake, a house at Hurstmonceux. In 1854, after a long sojourn in England, during which the Bunsens enjoyed a respect and even a popularity whereof the remembrance must still endure among all ranks of Englishmen, her husband resigned his post, and she left her native shores, with her unmarried daughters, for Heidelberg, followed by her husband after a week's interval. In May, 1860, she moved to Bonn, where her husband died on Nov. 28 in that same year. In 1861 she returned for a few months to England, whence, however, she was summoned by the death of a beloved daughter to Carlsruhe, where she ultimately settled. In 1864 she paid another flying visit to England, principally for the purpose of becoming acquainted with "her numerous grandchildren" in London and elsewhere; but she soon went back to Carlsruhe, where, after flitting about from one pleasant spot to another during the summers, she peacefully passed away, full of years and honour, about Easter, 1876; but the memoirs are written in that singular, wordy, labyrinthine style, of which one object seems to be to prevent a reader from ascertaining without doubt the date of a particular occurrence. Nor, though there is an index, is that generally useful appendage of much service. However, it appears to be almost certain that Baroness Bunsen was born in March, 1791, and died in March, 1876, so that she could not have been much less than eighty-five, which some people consider a good old age, and a space of time during which a lady who has had a great many children and a great many grandchildren might reasonably expect to lose some of them by disease or otherwise and to suffer changes and disappointments. She seems to have been an excellent person, quite a model for ladies of her grade; but, if it cannot be denied that there were "vicissitudes through which she passed," the "vicissitudes" were such as most readers are likely to consider very tolerable in comparison with their own, and such as, at any rate, are not calculated to excite any strong passionate burst of mixed sorrow, indignation, sympathy, and despair—any of those feelings, in fact, which crowd upon us when we read a tale of downright suffering, injustice, misfortune, or blighted promise. The lamented lady had the courage of her opinions and did not mince her criticisms, which she freely bestowed: among the most original of them, as many people may think, shall be quoted her curt and hearty condemnation of Fielding's famous "Tom Jones" as "a blackguard book," and of one of Madame d'Arblay's works as "a quantity of unmingled nonsense"—condemnation, by-the-way, for which, it shall be cheerfully admitted, there is a great deal to be said, in both cases.

#### OUR POETS LAUREATE.

Recommendation can scarcely be necessary to secure proper attention for *The Poets Laureate of England*, by Walter Hamilton (Elliot Stock), inasmuch as the very title is pretty sure to attract notice and pique curiosity. It may be worth while, however, to remark at once that, what with the preface, what with the introduction, what with the index, and what with the care, diligence, and judgment which have apparently been brought to bear upon the whole composition of the book, the public have a chance of obtaining a volume so interesting, so trustworthy, so instructive, and so manageable, that they have no small reason to thank the author for his trouble. In his preface and introduction he displays no little learning and research, and brings before his readers no little information touching matters in which they should be glad to be instructed; and then he falls to upon the main purpose of his work. That purpose is to give short biographical sketches of the poets who have been laureates, some notice of the events marking their tenure of the office, and a few observations upon "the literary attacks they were subjected to, the envy, malice, and detraction they had to bear, illustrated by numerous satirical epigrams and curious lampoons, which have never yet been collected together." The laureates, commencing with Chaucer and ending with Tennyson, dating, as regards appointment, from 1368 to 1850, naturally divide themselves into two groups, those who were either "self-styled," like Chaucer and Gower, or "volunteer," like the immediate successors of that noble pair, and those who, from Ben Jonson, in 1615-16, down to the present time, have "received Royal Letters Patent." Among the "volunteer laureates" is found the name of Edmund Spenser, and among the other laureates that of John Dryden; and those two names alone, to say nothing of Ben Jonson and William Wordsworth, should be enough to keep the smile of scorn from forming upon the lips of those who speak or read of "laureates." In point of fact, the ridicule which has been heaped upon the title and the office is probably traceable to the jealousy of rival bards who shrank from appearing to attach importance and honour to that which might be conferred upon another rather than upon themselves. As to the official emolument, it appears to have varied from time to time; for at the present day "the amount is said to be only £72 per annum." It seems to be certain, however, that the "butt of sack" was commuted for a yearly sum of £27 in the laureateship of Henry James Pye, who held the office from 1790 to 1813. He had the credit of doing more than any laureate to bring into contempt, by his execrable performances, the "official odes," which were discontinued after his time. Byron summed up Pye's qualifications for the laureateship by saying that "he was eminently respectable in everything but his poetry." Of Thomas Shadwell, who was laureate from 1688 to 1692, the celebrated Earl of Rochester said, "If Shadwell had burnt all he wrote, and printed all he spoke, he would have had more wit and humour than any other poet;" and it was the same Shadwell of whom Dryden wrote, "The midwife laid her hand on his thick skull

with this prophetic blessing—*Be thou dull!*" It is curious that Shadwell's successor, whose real name was Nahum Tate, should have been known in his own day and come down to us as Tate; but as he was an Irishman, it is possible to explain the matter upon certain principles of pronunciation upon which an Irishman talks of "nate whiskey." He it was who, in conjunction with another Irishman, Dr. Brady, produced such a version of the Psalms of David as, in the opinion of some persons, might make the minstrel-monarch turn in his grave. He was admitted by Sir Walter Scott among the "second-rate bards, who by dint of expletive and pleonasm, can find smooth lines, if anyone will supply ideas." Tate was succeeded by Nicholas Rowe, no mean versifier; and Rowe by Laurence Eusden, a "drunken parson," the worst of our laureates. He was elected through sheer interest, and of his verses it has been said that they "are of that sort of nonsense which so perfectly confounds all ideas that there is no distinct one left in the mind." Eusden was followed by Colley Cibber, whom Richard Savage would fain have prevented, desiring the place for himself and adopting, when disappointed, the title of "Volunteer Laureate." Cibber, who was at any rate much superior to his predecessors, as a man of talent, if not as a poet, did not escape the mockery they had brought upon the laurels, and was thus satirised:—

In merry old England it once was a rule,  
The King had his poet, and also his fool;  
But now we're so frugal, I'd have you to know it,  
That Cibber can serve both for fool and for poet.

After Cibber came William Whitehead, who seems to have held the office for nearly thirty years, and whose literary merits were thus estimated by one of his contemporaries and, no doubt, envious:—

Next Whitehead came, his worth a pinch of snuff,  
But for a Laureate,—he was good enough.

Whitehead was followed by Thomas Warton, a poet and a scholar; and Warton by Henry James Pye, already mentioned. Into Pye's shoes stepped Robert Southey, not altogether unworthy of the bays, notwithstanding the ridicule heaped upon him by Byron, who, however, admitted that "of his poetry there are various opinions; there is, perhaps, too much of it for the present generation—posterity will probably select. He has passages equal to anything." On the death of Southey, Wordsworth, after much pressure, "consented to accept the title and the pension." Of Wordsworth's merits and demerits this is not the place to write at any length; it may suffice to quote what Lord Byron, under the influence of something different from strict justice, wrote of him as one

Who, both by precept and example, shows  
That prose is verse, and verse is merely prose;  
Convincing all, by demonstration plain,  
Poetic souls delight in prose insane.

In 1850 Wordsworth died, and "universal satisfaction was felt at the appointment of Alfred Tennyson as Poet Laureate." He has now worn the laurels for more than a quarter of a century; as long as he wears them they will be worthily worn; and the longer he wears them the better his countrymen, and especially his countrywomen, will be pleased.

#### SEIZURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

The story, lately published, of a trunk crammed full of treasure having been unearthed from a railway embankment at Nunhead, within fifty yards of Peace's late residence, turns out to be as apocryphal as it was circumstantial; but there can be no doubt about the substantial existence of a vast collection of presumably stolen goods at present stored at the Bethnal-green Police Station. The goods are laid out in the library and reserve room, and consist of articles of almost every conceivable description of portable property. There are gold watches of all kinds, silver watches, gold bracelets, lockets, chains, and guards, rings set with precious stones, silver spoons, forks, and fruit knives, and a quantity of good electro-plated ware, one set of forks, spoons, &c., being marked with the letter "B." There are also cigar-cases, meerschaum pipes, small fancy thermometers, mantel ornaments of a superior kind, opera-glasses, purses, books, photo cases and albums—some with portraits and some without—a large family Bible, a silver snuff-box—presented to Sergeant Siemen by Mr. and Mrs. Maitland—a Crimean medal, with the Balaclava and Sebastopol clasps, and three boxes, each containing a dozen silver thimbles. On the mantelpieces are some half a dozen clocks, several of which are of a very expensive kind; and around the room are scattered coats, jackets, capes, shawls, rolls of flannel, cloth, and linen, and about fifty or sixty pairs of new boots, and a large number of umbrellas. Piled against the walls were some sixty or seventy workboxes, of various sizes and kinds, some of which probably cost five to ten guineas. Cases of claret, champagne, and brandy, railway and carriage rugs, and a host of other things. The whole lot when seized filled three large vans. They were seized about a week ago by Inspector Wildey, in company with Sergeants Rolfe and Wallis, at a house in Thomas-street, Commercial-road, the proprietor of which had been for the last twelve years suspected by the police to be a receiver of stolen property, but against whom they have never been able to establish any charges. Recently, however, two men were apprehended on a charge of burglary, and one of them referred the police to this individual for a character. Inspector Wildey thereupon went to the house, and the proprietor gave the man in question an excellent character. From what Mr. Wildey saw, he was induced to ask for a search-warrant, the result of which was that the whole of the property referred to was discovered there. Articles relating to more than thirty cases of burglary or housebreaking have been identified. Seventeen years ago the man in whose possession they were found was a poor labouring man. He now owns, it is said, thirty houses in the district where he has been residing.

#### POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Austria	2d	via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
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Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Professor Flower, F.R.S., has been elected President of the Zoological Society, in the room of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.

The Clothworkers' Company have raised their exhibitions to Giron College, Cambridge, for "ladies of limited means intended for the profession of teaching" from fifty to eighty guineas per annum, thereby raising their grant on this account to 240 guineas per annum.

A small paddle-wheel gun-boat, for the Government of Lagos, was successfully launched last Saturday from the yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwall. She has been built to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, under the supervision of their naval architect, Mr. J. A. Welch.

The hearing of the Blake probate suit was brought to a close last Saturday, when the jury found that the will had not been revoked, and at the same time conveyed their opinion that Colonel Blake had not destroyed his father's will. Sir James Hannen expressed his concurrence in this verdict.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday—Professor Bentley in the chair—the donations reported included seeds of the clove-tree from the Government of Madras, and a curious and beautiful dress, as worn on state occasions by the native chiefs of Tahiti.

The Lord Mayor makes an appeal on behalf of the families who have been bereaved through the disastrous explosion at the Dinas Colliery. Donations will be received at the Mansion House towards the fund, or they may be paid into the Bank of England.

For the purpose of memorialising the Government to institute an inquiry by means of a Royal Commission into the prolonged depression of trade, and with a view of modifying, if necessary, the present so-called "free-trade system," a meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday, and the form of a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield was adopted.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Martin's Middle-Class School took place last week. Lord Kinnaid, one of the governors, occupied the chair and gave away the prizes. The Rev. W. G. Humphry addressed the meeting and the pupils, several of whom, besides gaining the prizes supplied by the governors, had been certificated by the College of Preceptors.

A special meeting of the City Commission of Sewers was held at Guildhall on Tuesday relative to the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies' Bill in Parliament for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway. The Commission held that the Bill had several objectionable clauses, and they resolved to oppose it, with the view of inserting others in their place.

A meeting in furtherance of the objects of the London Society for the extension of University Teaching will be held next Wednesday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor will preside, and among the speakers will be Prince Leopold, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Stanhope, Mr. Goschen, and distinguished representatives of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place on the 6th inst. in the board-room, 10, Leicester-place, Leicester-square—Dr. Vintras in the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. Eugene Rimmel, read the report, which was adopted. It was announced that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs had accepted the committee's invitation to the annual festival, which is to take place at Willis's Rooms on the 22nd inst.

During the last two months the officers of the Fishmongers' Company have seized and destroyed at Billingsgate Market as unfit for human food 10 tons 8 cwt. of fish consigned there for sale. Nearly the whole of it arrived by water. The fish included 19 brill, 16 cod, 3500 dabs, 38 dories, 7870 haddocks, 1360 herrings, 7 ling, 520 plaice, 46 skate, 6000 smelts, 299 soles, 330 thornbacks, 100 trout, 24 turbot, and 28,200 whiting, and, in addition, 9 barrels of oysters, 1 of capeling, and 4 of sprats, and 180 gallons of shrimps. Mr. Paul Storr, R.N., has been appointed by the Corporation as clerk and collector of Billingsgate Market.

The British Museum is now open free to the public on every week day—Monday till Friday from ten o'clock, and on Saturday from twelve o'clock till the ordinary hour of closing. Special arrangements have been made to enable students to carry on their work without interruption. Students of natural history have Tuesday and Thursday reserved for their studies, students of archaeology Wednesday and Friday. On Monday and Saturday the public will be able to view the whole of the collections; on Tuesday and Thursday, all except the natural history specimens; and on Wednesday and Friday, all except the Greek and Roman sculptures and antiquities.

The Society for Relieving the Aged Needy of the Jewish Faith celebrated its jubilee on Monday night by a ball at Willis's Rooms. There are 1800 subscribers to the charity, and the sum paid to pensioners last year was £1070. The ball was well attended. Subscriptions at it were collected to the amount of £800. Baron H. de Worms, Mr. David Hyam, president of the institution, Mr. Michael Green, and Mr. Moss, hon. secretaries, were among those present.—A private theatrical performance was given in St. George's Hall last Saturday night for the benefit of the Jews' Convalescent Home, and a profit of £306 made for the charity.

Lord Dufferin presided on Monday night at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when a paper was read by Mr. J. T. Combert on "The Cameroons, and a Journey into the Country South of the Congo, or Livingstone River." At the conclusion of the meeting Lord Dufferin, who was loudly cheered, said that circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to resign the post of president of the society. It was one of the chief among many circumstances which made him regret leaving his native country, after so short a period of residence in it since a somewhat lengthened banishment; but he had the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that when he did return there would be few among the number of explorers who would have had a longer experience of the rigours of an Arctic climate than himself.

There were 2667 births and 1839 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 53, and the deaths by 119, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 47 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3269 births and 2181 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 37.6 and 25.1 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 39.8 deg., being 0.7 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 5.8 hours (of which 5.4 occurred on Saturday), the sun being above the horizon during 65.3 hours.





THE AFGHAN WAR: TRAPPING "LOOSE-WALLAHS."  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE EQUINE ANTELOPE.

A young animal of this species, from Nubia, has lately been added to the collection of the Zoological Society, at the gardens in Regent's Park. There was a specimen brought to London some time ago, which unfortunately died within two or three days of its arrival, from disease contracted before. This one seems to be doing well, like most of the other antelopes in the collection, of which they form an important and interesting feature. The antelope genus of ruminating mam-

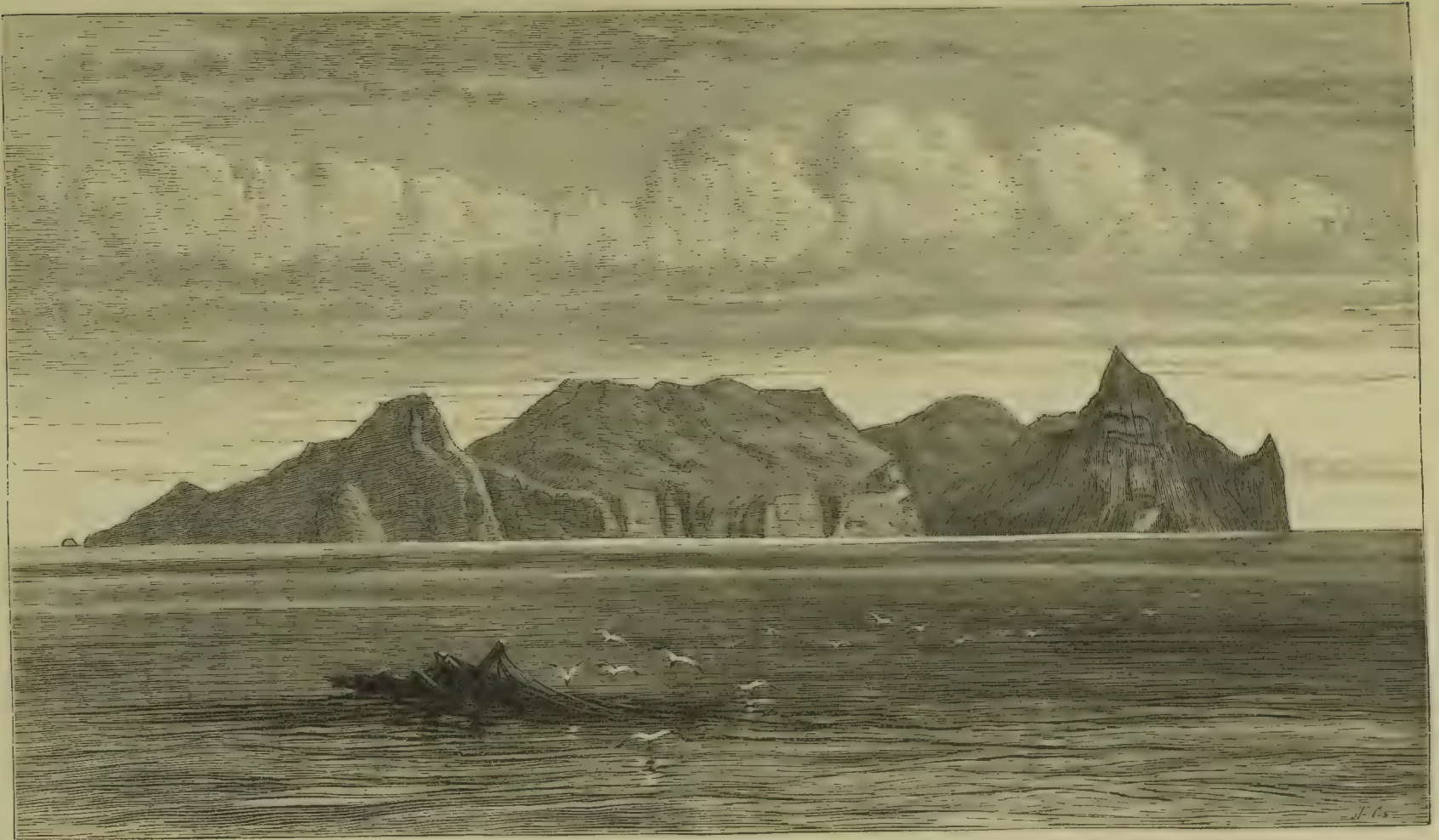
mals, distinguished from the ox, the deer, the goat, and the sheep, includes nearly a hundred diverse species, the majority of which are natives of Africa; a few belong to Asia and Europe, while America has scarcely any true antelopes. Among the more conspicuous and familiar instances are the Persian or Arabian gazelle, the Indian nyl-ghau, the ibex and chamois of the Alps, the eland, thegnu, the springbok and bless-bok and others, in South Africa. The equine antelope grows to as large a size as the eland, sometimes measuring as much as  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length and 4 ft. in height at

the shoulder, or the ordinary stature of a horse. Its colour is a reddish grey, with brown head and a white spot over each eye; the horns are large and heavy, round in shape, and marked with a series of rings, except towards the points, which are very sharp; and the entire horn curves backward when fully grown. This species is also found in South Africa, inhabiting the plains of the Transvaal and other elevated parts of the country. We present an illustration of the individual specimen of the Nubian race which has come to take up its abode in London. It differs in some features from ordinary species.

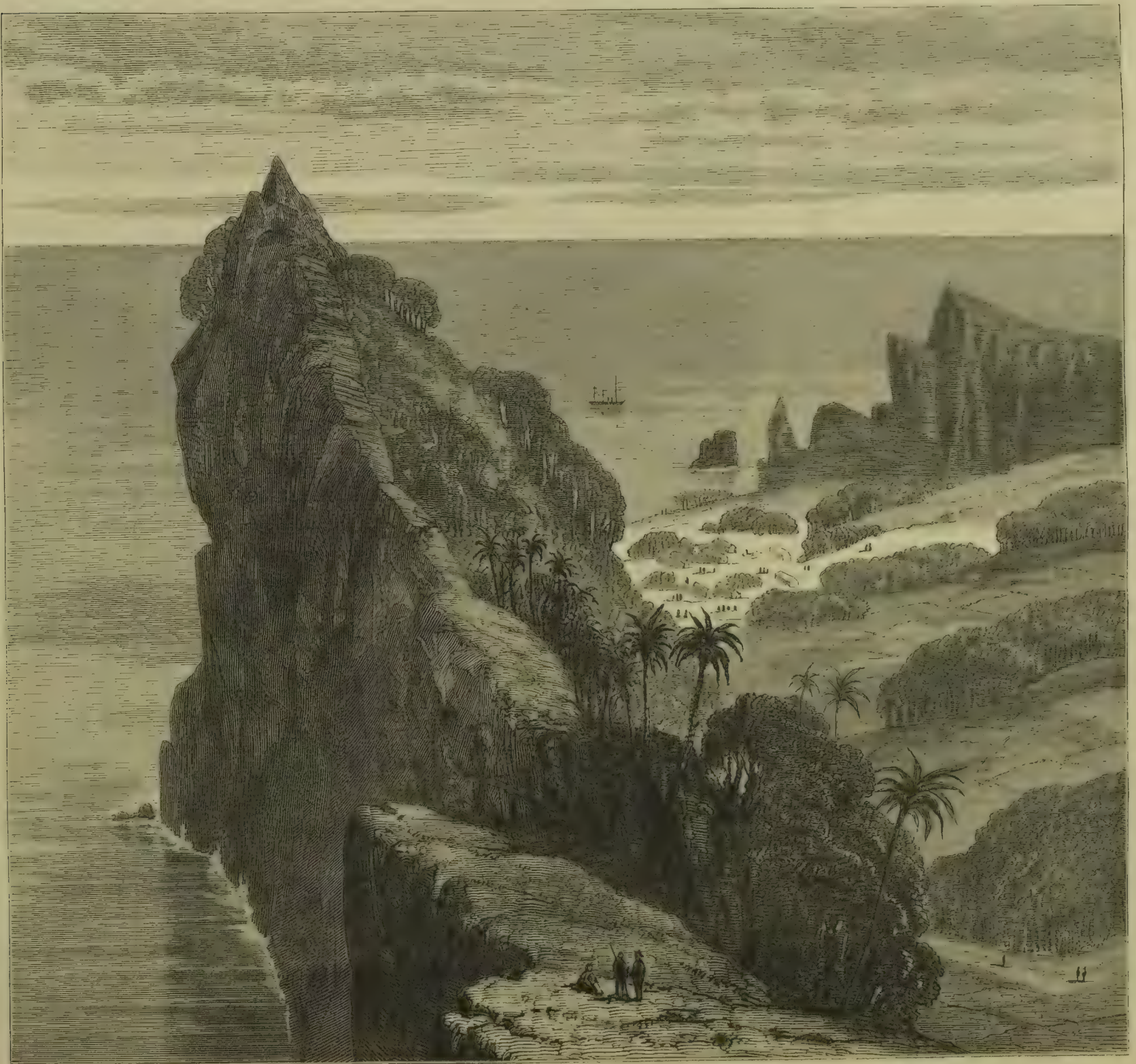


THE EQUINE ANTELOPE OF NUBIA, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.





BOUNTY BAY, PITCAIRN ISLAND.



PITCAIRN ISLAND, INHABITED BY DESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEER CREW OF H.M.S. BOUNTY.



## THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

We present two views of Pitcairn Island, which was visited last September, in H.M.S. Shah, by Rear-Admiral A. De Horsey, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval squadron in the Pacific, and some account of which was given in his despatch to the Lords of the Admiralty soon afterwards published. The sketches were taken in 1873 by Lieutenant Rudolph de Lisle, R.N., who was on board H.M.S. Camelion in the Pacific. The situation of this very small island, only seven miles in circumference, is, of all pieces of land on the globe, farthest removed from any of the great Continents. It will be found in or about latitude 25 degrees south of the Equator, and longitude 130 degrees west of Greenwich, being nearly halfway across the widest of ocean spaces, between Australia and South America, and some distance south-east of the Society Islands. Pitcairn Island was, for some years after 1790, the chosen abode of the survivors and descendants of the famous English mutineer crew of H.M.S. Bounty, with their Tahitian wives, removing thither from Tooboul, one of the Pamuto Isles, the name of which occurs in the first line of Byron's romantic poem upon this subject, describing the lovers Neuha and Torquil in their coral cave protected by the sea. The half-breed offspring of Fletcher Christian and his comrades have always lived a very harmless and blameless sort of life, but they found that island too small for their comfortable subsistence; and when Norfolk Island, which is situated in the West Pacific, seven or eight hundred miles from Australia, had ceased to be a convicts' penal station, her Majesty's Government allowed the Pitcairn Islanders to emigrate to Norfolk Island. But some of them went off as sailors or adventurers elsewhere, so that their present number, men, women, and children altogether not exceeding ninety, is such as can well be accommodated on Pitcairn Island; and they returned thither, by their own desire, in two parties—the first party in 1859 and the remainder in 1864. The island is little more than a rock, with some patches of fertile soil, and there is a steep ascent from the sea beach, somewhat resembling Sark, in the Channel Isles. The highest point is 1100 ft. in elevation; there are precipitous cliffs all round the shore, and there is no harbour or secure anchorage. The supply of fresh water is very limited, but sufficient for the population; this numbers forty-one males and forty-nine females, the oldest of whom is Elizabeth George, eighty-eight years of age, a daughter of one of the ten actual mutineers who took part in the events of 1789, and reached the island in that year. A grandson of Fletcher Christian is also there. The small community is said to be healthy, moral, and religious; they are governed by a "magistrate and chief ruler in subordination to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain," whose duties are merely nominal, for no case of crime of any kind—and the use of profane language is classed among the criminal acts—has occurred for many years. The name of the present holder of the office is James Russell McKoy. Divine service is held every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. It is conducted by Mr. Simon Young, strictly in accordance with the Liturgy of the Church of England. A Bible class is held every Wednesday, when all who conveniently can attend. There is also a general meeting for prayer on the first Friday in every month. The observance of Sunday is very strict. Being visited only by chance passing vessels, perhaps not half a dozen times in the year, the islanders are of course entirely dependent upon their own resources. They grow sweet potatoes, yams, and plantains, and formerly had bread-fruit trees, but these are nearly all dying out. They have also beans, carrots, turnips, cabbages, and a little maize, pine-apples, fig-trees, custard-apples, and plenty of oranges, lemons, and cocoa-nuts. Clothing is obtained only from passing ships in barter for refreshments. There are a few sheep, goats, pigs, fowls, cats, and dogs. There are no springs on the island; but, as it generally rains once a month, they have plenty of water, although at times in former years they have suffered from drought. No alcoholic liquors, except for medical purposes, are used, and a drunkard is unknown. The houses are well ventilated, and furnished sufficiently for their simple wants. Scarcely any trees good for timber grow there. There is no money on the island, except such few coins as may be kept as curiosities. The men are chiefly employed tilling their grounds, farming, house-building, or canoe-fishing; the women in cooking, sewing, and hat and basket making. They willingly take their share of public work when required. They are, says Admiral de Horsey, "a respectable, industrious, religious, happy, and contented people, who prefer the primitive simplicity of their native island." They would lose rather than gain, he adds, by contact with other "more civilised" communities.

Under the title of Bal Masqué Stationery the enterprising firm of Marcus Ward and Co. has produced some elegant varieties of note paper and cards, with envelopes to match, all marked by dainty devices.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, gave an address in the Reading Townhall last Tuesday evening on the condition, progress, and resources of the colony, and spoke of the fertility of the soil, and of its adaptability for coffee and cotton plantations, remarking also that sugar grew there spontaneously. The revenue had increased fourfold in four years, and the exports had doubled in the same time.

It was decided in the Edinburgh Court of Session on Monday that what are known as "enterprise sales," carried on in Glasgow by means of lottery tickets, are illegal under the Lottery Act; and three persons—William Slack, John Slack, and William Lamb—were found liable in £50 penalties each. As this was the first time, however, that the sales had been judicially declared illegal, his Lordship recommended the Treasury to reduce the penalties.

In the report read at the fifty-first general meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital it is stated that, notwithstanding the numerous special and exceptional claims upon the public benevolence, and the great commercial depression which had affected every branch of industry throughout the country, the receipts from all sources during last year amounted to £10,403. The balance at the bankers' on Dec. 31 was £1000, which was sufficient to defray the bills of the Christmas quarter, so that, practically, at the end of the year the hospital was free from debt. The new Victoria Wing, containing three spacious wards, and the out-patient department, had been in full operation during the year; and additional buildings for the enlargement and improvement of the hospital are now in course of construction. About fifty valuable original pictures had been presented by eminent artists for the decoration of the wards. The number of in-patients admitted to the hospital during the year was 1225; the average daily number of patients in the ward was unusually large, having been 93, as against 74 in the preceding year, when the new wing was in course of construction. The number of out-patients who had received advice and medicine amounted to 29,030. The report also stated that the female medical school in connection with the hospital continues to progress in a satisfactory manner, there being twenty students entered on the books of the institution.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## SPONGES AND HYDRÆ.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, in his fourth lecture on Animal Development, given on Tuesday, the 4th inst., began by describing the structure and development of a sponge, illustrated by fine diagrams. In the living state the horny or calcareous skeleton which we call "sponge" is covered and its interstices are occupied by a soft, jelly-like substance, permeated by numerous canals, which open externally by a few large and very many small apertures. The late Dr. Robert E. Grant showed that the sea water entered at the small and passed out at the large apertures, and it was subsequently discovered that the currents were produced by ciliated epithelium lining dilatations of the canals. The structure of this epithelium, as well as that of the jelly-like substance, having been described, attention was especially drawn to Professor F. E. Schultze's discovery of a layer of flattened cells, ciliated in some sponges, covering the whole outer surface and lining all the canals except the so-called "ciliated chambers." Professor Schäfer then explained how, by comparing the structure of different sponges, we may arrive at their typical or fundamental structure; after which he showed how this type is produced from the ovum, referring to the various stages in the development of a calcareous sponge as described by Schultze, and commenting on the relations of the parts of the sponges to the primary layers of the blastoderm. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the structure and development of the hydræ, small freshwater polypes adhering to the radicles of duckweed. Following the description given by Kleinenberg, the Professor pointed out the general structure of the body as formed of two layers, the ectoderm or outer and the endoderm or inner. The ectoderm is composed of two kinds of cells, nerve-muscle cells and deeper subepithelial cells. From one of these latter cells the ovum is produced, and from these cells also thread-cells are formed. The endoderm is a simple layer merely concerned with digestion. Finally, a description was given of the gradual development of the hydræ.

## ANALOGIES BETWEEN ELECTRIC INDUCTION AND LIGHT.

Mr. J. E. H. Gordon gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Electric Induction on Thursday, the 6th inst. He began by describing how Faraday, believing firmly that gases differed in their specific inductive capacities, laboured indefatigably but unsuccessfully to determine their ratios. The question was not answered in the affirmative till 1878, when Professors Ayrton and Perry proved, by means of the delicate quadrant electrometer and other ingenious apparatus, which Mr. Gordon explained, that there are really very minute differences (such as 2 parts, and 37 parts the maximum, in 10,000) in the specific inductive capacities of certain gases, and that the ratio varies also with their temperature. After commenting on the nature of electro-magnetic induction in relation to electro-static, and describing the phenomena of light, due to vibration of the ether, (which fills all space, in accordance with the undulatory theory, he expounded Professor Clerk Maxwell's theory that electric induction and light are strains of the same ether, and that there is one mechanism for both. He then pointed out various remarkable analogies in their respective properties, which he illustrated by experiments; especially in regard to their kinetic energy, that of motion; and their potential energy, that of strain; in which respects the Professor has shown that light and electric induction mathematically agree. Mr. Gordon next commented on some of the relations between the electrical and optical properties of glass, and referred to the fact that no good conductors of electricity are pervious to light, and that very accurate experiments have shown the rate of motion of light and of the media in electric induction to be nearly the same—about 185,000 miles in a second. Having explained what is termed the polarisation of light, he showed how Faraday polarised a ray of light by an electro-magnetic current, and then described some of his own researches. What we do know on this subject, he said, may be briefly summed up as follows:—"In the disturbance which we call light, whatever its true nature may be, we know that there is something like a rotation round an axis going on, which axis is the direction of the ray. . . . When magnetic forces act on a medium, Professor Clerk Maxwell has shown that there is always something like a rotation round an axis, which axis is the line of force. But here the resemblance stops. . . . This rotation, he suggests, may be a rotation of molecular vortices." In illustration of this Mr. Gordon described Dr. Kerr's discovery of the effect in glass of intense electric induction on polarised light; and also referred to the remarkable electrical effect excited in the metal selenium by a ray of light. Finally, he said, the day, no doubt, will come when all these disjointed facts will be seen to be parts of one true harmonious and perfect whole.

## BELLS.

The Rev. Reginald H. Haweis, M.A., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 7th inst., began by commenting on the dignity of Bells, through their intimate association with all the important events in social, political, and ecclesiastical life. He defined a bell as "an open percussion instrument, varying in shape and material, but usually cuplike or globular and metallic—so constructed as to yield one dominant note in music." This excludes gongs, metal plates, and all mere noise. A true, fair-sized bell tapped on the sound-bow gives the fundamental note. This fundamental clang should contain the intervals of an octave, a third, and a fifth, and may be tested by striking the bell at the top, a quarter down, and three fourths down respectively, whilst on the sound-bow all four are heard together. After referring to evidence of the existence of bells in ancient times and during the Middle Ages, Mr. Haweis said that the meaning of associated bells only began to develop in the sixteenth century, when true tonality and the perfect cadence were discovered, so that bells could be tuned in the modern octave. This discovery of Monteverde, in 1570, is the key to modern music. Among eminent bell makers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were mentioned Peter van den Gehyn and Hemony in the Netherlands, with the Braziers and Blends of Norwich, and Myles Gray of Colchester; our own countrymen being, as Mr. Haweis believed, more or less indebted to Belgian founders. Since we have neglected their tradition and method we have deteriorated, and till we revive both, he said, we shall not improve. They attained their great superiority by discovering and adhering to certain rules. Whilst the English aimed at a rough octave, the Belgians studied the art of tuning suites of from thirty to sixty bells in semitones and in time. English bells are often good in quality, but seldom in tune. Mr. Haweis claimed bells as musical instruments, and expressed his want of sympathy with bell-ringing as a musical art, whilst extolling it as a mechanical and an arithmetical exercise. Mr. Fabian Stedman, in 1657, brought in change-ringing, and the full changes on twenty-four bells would occupy more than 117,000 billions of years. The bell-ringer's "Paradise" was the musician's "Inferno." In regard to the music of bells, Mr. Haweis pointed out the distinction between music and noise, and explained the composite character of musical tones. In bad bells the fundamental note is lost;

other clangs and over-tones drown it. After referring to the Belgian carillons, and the application of the keyboard to a system of bells, whereby an organist is enabled to supply a whole town with noble music, Mr. Haweis mentioned several incidents of his recent visit to the Continent; and then concluded by warmly advocating the cause of bells in our country, whereby the dull prose of life might be lifted into poetry, and day and night set to music, recreating labour without disturbing sleep. Among the numerous illustrations were two of Severin Van Aerschoot's bells, brought from Belgium, four lent by Gillett, Bland, and Co., together with the model of a carillon playing seven tunes, and other models showing carillon action, and a bell from Mr. Lewis, the organ-builder.

## LESSING—LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Mr. Reginald W. Macan, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, on Saturday last, the 8th inst. In his opening remarks he commented on Lessing's literary growth and productivity as nearly equivalent to the history and constitution of German literature in the third quarter of the last century; he struck the keynote to which the best of his successors attuned their thoughts and works. Although much of his energy was devoted to popularising English authors among his countrymen, and although he resembled his contemporary, Samuel Johnson, in many qualities on which we pride ourselves, fearlessness, sturdy honesty, independence, love of liberty, truth, and manliness, and enmity to shams, yet till lately he has been comparatively neglected in England, except by a few essayists, such as Taylor of Norwich, Macaulay, De Quincey, and Carlyle. Lessing begun by writing plays in the then popular French style, and only became at last positively German after being, so to speak, semi-English, as shown in his drama "Miss Sara Sampson," and in his prose works. Lessing founded no school—free himself, he would fetter none. He held it right for an author to think and write according to the best of his own judgment and ability; aiming always to be in the right, and seeking truth alone. Literature in Germany at the time was in a low state. One Professor Gottsched, a name since become a scorn and derision, was the central figure in Leipzig, a city which then monopolised literary activity, and the rival faction included Bodmer, and his Zurich friends, with Klopstock and Wieland. Lessing himself belonged to no party in literature or politics. In Berlin he was too Saxon, in Leipzig too Prussian; yet he had not a few good friends, such as Kleist, the soldier poet; Koenig, a man of business; Mylius, a man of letters; the gentle, faithful, diligent Moses Mendelssohn; Nicolai, and Rammler. His pathetic letter on the death of Kleist, wounded in battle, was read. Yet a certain coldness pervaded his relationship with his friends, to whom his life was an incalculable quantity. Dutiful to his parents, and, urgent as were his friends, he resolutely clung to his own unique mode of life, and was always flitting from Berlin, to Leipzig, to Breslau, under some imperious motive, understood by none, without any definite employment such as his friends desired him to accept. He once wrote to his father, "I have lived half my life; and I know nothing to compel me to be a slave." Hemadeno fortune, though he had good honourable opportunities, when producing great works. His worthy parents designed him for the Church, and his early religious training was never dormant. But their desire was not fulfilled; he would not even try for a professorship; yet everything that he did or attempted was dowered with the right instinct for the coming time, and he was preparing the way for the entrance of others into a literary heritage.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., will describe a New Chemical Industry at the next Friday evening meeting, Feb. 21.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins gave a lecture on Thursday week at the London Institution on the People of the British Isles before the English Invasion; a lecture on Cyprus was yesterday week given by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon at the Royal United Service Institution, and, in the course of a discussion which followed, Captain Evans stated that the harbour of Famagosta would hold fourteen or sixteen first-rate ironclads; two papers on Ants were read by Sir John Lubbock before the Linnæan Society on Thursday week, the first minutely describing the anatomy of these insects, the second dealing with their habits; Sir Charles Dilke gave a non-political lecture, entitled Big Gooseberries, at the Chelsea Literary Institution; and a paper, in which Mr. G. W. Hastings propounded his idea of a County Government Bill, was read by that gentleman at a meeting of the Social Science Association. On Monday Mr. Gladstone lectured at Hawarden on the Life and Labours of Dr. Hook. He did not deal with the controversies of the late Dean's time, but held him up as an admirable pattern to all, and one that it was truly delightful to contemplate; the Earl of Dufferin, in presiding at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, expressed his regret at being compelled, in consequence of his appointment as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to resign the presidency of the society, which had been so recently conferred upon him; Professor W. K. Parker, F.R.S., commenced a course of nine lectures on the Evolution of the Vertebrata in the Theatre of the College of Surgeons; at the London Institution Professor Monier Williams read a paper on the subject of Indian Home Life; and Dr. B. W. Richardson gave the concluding lecture of a course on putrefactive changes in reference to the preservation of fresh meats during lengthened periods and under varying and difficult climatic changes. His conclusion, as the result of experiments, was that meats of any kind could easily be preserved fresh for at least fifty days, and that coal gas would prove the best means of conveying the preservative agents. In considering the relative value of animal and vegetable substances as food, the lecturer said it must be admitted that vegetable food had the advantage of cheapness, and in many respects was to be preferred, so far as feeding qualities were concerned; but on the whole he thought that, in existing circumstances, animal and vegetable foods were best suited to mankind when taken in combination.

The labour market is still uneasy. There are about 2000 men on strike in the London engineering trade; and at Liverpool the sailors have joined the dock labourers in their strike. At the latter place there have been disturbances and the services of the military have been called in.

Judgment in the case of the Pommerania was delivered on Monday by the Maritime Board of Hamburg, the finding being that the collision was due to a wrong movement on the part of the Moel Eilian, and that the conduct of the captain and crew of the Pommerania after the collision was praiseworthy.

It is announced that Monsignor Woodcock, for twenty years Rector of the Roman Catholic University, has been named by the Holy See Bishop of Ardagh, vacant since Dr. Conroy's death.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Beverley, which is co-extensive with the county of York, has been divided, the two sees being allotted to Leeds and Middlesborough.







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## SIR FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., Q.C., who has accepted the Judgeship in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, vacated by the resignation of Baron Cleasby, is eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., and was born in March, 1829. He was educated at Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852 and M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1859 he was appointed Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, which post he resigned in December, 1862, on being appointed to succeed Sir Henry Sumner Maine as Legal Member of the Council of the Government of India. This post he held until April, 1872, when he returned to this country. He is a Knight of the Order of the Star of India. During his stay in India he successfully laboured to consolidate and simplify the law, and he has been similarly employed since he returned home on the English criminal law, the comprehensive scheme which he published being received with marked approval by both Bench and Bar. He was counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when that clergyman was tried before the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. He is an LL.D. of London University, was created Q.C. in 1869, and K.C.S.I. in 1877. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Harwich in 1865, and for the Recordership of London, on the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney. Sir James is author of "A General View of the Criminal Law of England" (1863), and other works on legal subjects; of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, in 1862; and of "Liberty and Fraternity," published in 1873. He has recently taken up his pen in the Afghan controversy, in opposition to Lord Lawrence. He will not be a "Baron of the Exchequer," but simply a Judge of that Division of the High Court of Justice.

The portrait of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen is from a photograph by Mr. C. H. Braithwaite, of Leeds.



SIR FITZJAMES STEPHEN, K.C.S.I., THE NEW JUDGE OF THE EXCHEQUER.

## PRINCESS LOUISE AT NIAGARA.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne and Vice-Queen of Canada, has continued to enjoy the novel and interesting sights afforded her since her arrival in that noble country over which she and her husband are appointed to preside. On the 20th ult. the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, accompanied by Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Lieutenant-Colonel the

Hon. Mr. Littleton, Captain the Hon. Mr. Harbord, and Captain Chater, left Ottawa, the Governor-General's residence, to visit the Falls of Niagara, which just now present an unusually striking spectacle. The party travelled by the ordinary night train as far as Toronto, and thence by a special train to the Falls, where they arrived next day in the afternoon. They were joined by Sir Edward and Lady Thornton and party, of the British Legation at Washington. The ice-bridge at Niagara Falls, stretching across the river from the northern edge of the American fall, is said to be unusually grand this winter; nor is the sublime unattended with the ridiculous. It appears that some enterprising person has erected on the ice-bridge two booths for the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors, the one over Canadian and the other over United States' water. Being only a short distance apart, when Canadian officers of Excise attempt to come down upon the proprietor of the groggery, he transfers his stock to the United States establishment, and vice versa when threatened by Uncle Sam. It is to be hoped that the international arrangement for the joint superintendence of Niagara Falls, proposed by Lord Dufferin to the President of the United States, will put a stop to these unworthy practices. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess soon after their arrival at Niagara set out to view the Falls. They took the road past the Table Rock, and through Cedar-grove up along the river side, the Canadian Rapids, by the Observatory, and Street's Island; then, climbing the hill at the Burning Spring, they returned by way of the Chippewa-road, down the Cliff's House-hill by the new suspension-bridge, and along the river's bank of Prospect House, where they were staying. Next day was devoted to exploring the ice-bridge, and the distinguished party were back in Ottawa on the 25th. We are informed that the Princess, in her communications to England, has declared a great liking for her Canadian home. An official despatch received at Halifax states that the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess and a Russian fleet commanded by a Russian Prince, will arrive there during the early summer. His Excellency and her Royal Highness Princess Louise intend to spend the better part of the summer near Halifax. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Argyll are under promise to visit Canada during the vice-regal term of the Marquis of Lorne.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the good-service pensions of £150 a year to Captain Thomas B. M. Sullivan and Mountford S. L. Peile, vacant by the promotion to flag rank of Captains Lethbridge and Graham.

THE AFGHAN WAR: VILLAGE OF KATA KHOOSHIA, KHYBER PASS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 135.)

## CHAPTER III.

When Ben Jonson called the newspaper "a weekly cheat to draw money," and ridiculed the growing taste for news, he had some reason for satirising the journalism of the period.



THE SMITHFIELD GHOST. FROM "MERCURIUS DEMOCRITUS," 1654.

To satisfy the craving for news all kinds of impositions were freely circulated. Nothing was too wonderful for the credulity of the age, and people eagerly accepted what was placed before them, fully believing that whatever was in print must



THE WONDERFUL WHALE, 1645.

be true. It was not, however, till many years after Ben Jonson's death that the so-called newspapers put forward their full powers as purveyors of the marvellous. *Mercurius Democritus* was the *Punch* of that day. While he satirised men and things he laboured to satisfy the popular taste for the wonderful, as in the following account of a ghost that was said to haunt the neighbourhood of Smithfield:—"There is a great report of a ghost that walks every Night amongst the Butchers at Smithfield Barrs, the Shambles, White-Chappell, and Eastcheape, in the habite of Mallet, the Lawyer, pulling the meat off the Butchers Tainters; many have adventured to strike at him with Cleavers and Chopping-knives, but cannot feel anything but Aire, every Saturday at Night between 9 and 12, he walks his stations, in this very habit as you see, doing more mischief to the Butchers than ever Robin Goodfellow did to the Country Hindes."

Another example of the marvellous occurs in a tract entitled "The Sea Wonder: a true and wonderful relation of a Whale pursued in the Sea, and encountered by multitudes of other Fishes as it was certified by divers Mariners of Weymouth, who, coming from France in the good ship called the Bonaventure, did shoote the said Whale, which making to Land did strike upon the Shore, within three miles of Weymouth, where being opened there was found in the belly of it a Romish Priest, with Pardon for divers Papists in England and Ireland whose names are here inserted." Great pains appears to have been taken to give an air of truth to the narrative, which begins thus:—"On the 19th of October being the Lord's Day the good Ship called the Bonaventure of Weymouth being bound for England was bringing home her Merchandise from France which was wines, linnen cloth, and abundance of Wall-nuts, the day was very fair and no wind stirring, so that the ship for above three hours space lay

hulling upon the Seas, being not able to move either one way nor other for want of wind, although she was full sayled and prepared to take the advantage of every gale." The author gravely explains that the excitement of the fishes and their attacks on the whale were caused by their instinctively feeling the presence of the Popish Priest. Annexed is a copy of the woodcut on the titlepage of this curious tract.

On the outbreak of the great Civil War an immense number of tracts and pamphlets were published relating to social and political questions, many of which were illustrated. Satire was a weapon freely used, and many hard hits were made, the point and bitterness of which cannot now be understood. Caricatures, which are generally supposed to have made their appearance in England at a much later date, are of frequent occurrence. The wonderful and supernatural were freely dealt in, and many tracts were published which were not strictly news, yet had some reference to public men and passing events. The woodcuts in the tracts and pamphlets of this period were frequently repeated, being sometimes used where they had no relation to the subject treated.

The minds of men being much exercised on questions of religion at this time, it was to be expected that the subject would not escape the notice of the satirist. Accordingly, many tracts were published relating to religious matters, some of which are illustrated with woodcut caricatures. There is one of the date of 1641 containing a woodcut of four men tossing Religion (represented by a Bible) in a blanket. The writer condemns the numberless sects which were perplexing men's minds and tearing the Church asunder:—"Religion is made a Hotch potch, and as it were tossed in a Blanquet, and too many places of England too much *Amsterdammified* by several opinions. Religion is now become the common discourse and Table-talk in every Taverne and Ale-house, where a man shall hardly find five together in one minde, and yet everyone presumes hee is in the right. The Booke of Common prayer which was established by Act of Parliament by that good and Godly King Edward the sixth, and after reestablished by another Parliament by that unparaleld and peerlesse princesse Queen Elizabeth, and continued since in the happy Raignes of two gracious kings in the church of England for the service of God these ninetie yeares; yet one would have it to be cast out now, holding it a false worship; another is angry at the vestments and habits of the Ministry; one will not kneel, another will not stand, one will sit downe, one will not bowe, another will not be uncovered, one holds all good manners to be popery, another that all decencie is superstitious, another that railles are Romish (which is false for the papists have no railles in their churches, nor anything so convenient). One foolishly assumes and presumes to save himselfe and some of his Neighbours too, by his good workes; another will be saved by a bare and lazie Faith that will do no work at all, and thus religion is puffed and blowne to and fro with every wind of doctrine, and as it were tost in a Blanquet; but of this more largely hereafter in another part which will suddenly be printed, till when and ever it shall be my hearty prayers that as there is but one Shepheard, that God in his gracious goodnesse and mercie would make us all one sheepfold."

The shafts of satire were frequently aimed at the Pope and the Bishops. One caricature represents the Pope seated, while a unicorn tumbles the triple crown from his head. The same woodcut illustrates a "Letter from the Devil to the Pope of Rome." Another tract has a representation of the Pope riding upon a seven-headed monster, and holding in his hand a scroll, on which are the words "Estote proditores"—"Betraye your country." This advice he is giving to a cavalier, a bishop, and a monk, and at the same time three devils are represented as leaving him and entering into them. This cut, which is repeated in other pamphlets, is curious as an early specimen of caricature, but want of space prevents its reproduction here.

The Bishops were treated with as little ceremony as the Pope. In one caricature four of them are represented as falling to the earth, with the following lines underneath the woodcut:—

The tottering prelates, with their trumpery all,  
Shall moulder down like Elder from the wall.

In a pamphlet called "The Decoy Duck," printed in 1642, there is a quaint woodcut caricature, and a satirical account of how the Bishops of Durham, Lichfield, Norwich, Asaph, Bath, Hereford, Oxford, Ely, Gloucester, Peterborough, and Llandaff were decoyed and deceived by the Bishop of Lincoln (Bishop Williams). This, doubtless, refers to the charge of high treason against the twelve Bishops.

The abuses of the Established Church in an age when the spirit of dissent was strong were pretty sure to attract the notice of the satirical writer and the caricaturist. Accordingly, we find representations of the pluralist holding a church in each hand or one on each shoulder; while the non-resident clergyman was compared to the Locust:—"The Locust is given to spoile and devoure green things; it was one of the plagues of Egypt. Non-Residents devoure the tithes of many parishes in this kingdome; and they are not to be numbered amongst the least of those plagues that God inflict upon us for our sins. The Locusts caused Pharaoh and his servants to cry unto Moses that he would intreat the Lord to take them away; and our Non-Residents cause all good people to cry mightily unto God, to the King's Majesty, and to the Honourable House of Parliament, to reform them or remove them; that there may not be any carelesse Non-Resident in all the Coasts of England. . . . Some of our carelesse Non-Residents have a cure of soules in one place and live in another, like fugitive Captaines forsake

## The Anabaptist

## The Brownist



The Familist

The Papist

RELIGION TOSSED IN A BLANKET, 1641.

their Ensigne and Company at Barwick, and flee to Dover; who being with Jonah commanded for Nineveh, flee to Tarshish; being placed in the Country they run to the Cathedrals, they leave their charge as the Ostrich doth her eggs in the earth and sands, forgetting that either the foot may crush them or that the wild beast may breake them, or at the best they leave their Congregations, as the Cuckoo doth her eggs to be hatched of a sparrow or some other bird." The following woodcut is copied from a pamphlet entitled "A Purge for Pluralities, showing the unlawfulness of men to have two Livings, or the Downefall of Double Benefices."

The abuse of the Crown's prerogative in granting patents and monopolies was also a tempting subject for the satirist, who laid hold on the "Projectors and Patentees" and held them up to the ridicule



THE PLURALIST, 1642.

of the people. As the excitement of the civil war increased political animosity rose to a red heat. Cavaliers and Roundheads belaboured each other in many a merciless pamphlet, to which they often endeavoured to give additional bitterness by woodcut caricatures. Prominent individuals, such as Prince Rupert, became marks for the satirist's wit. Even the throne itself did not escape, and it was broadly hinted that the Protestant King was unduly influenced by the Roman Catholic Queen. The curious subject of the growth of caricature might be further illustrated by numerous examples from the publications of this period, but restricted space compels me to be brief, and I can only refer to one or two more caricatures of this date.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

At a meeting on the 6th inst. of the Liverpool Local Marine Board the Mayor, Mr. T. B. Royden, presented to Captain James M. Allen, master of the American ship *Bridgwater*, a handsome piece of gold plate. The presentation was made on behalf of the Board of Trade, and was in acknowledgment of his humanity and bravery in rescuing the crew of the English barque *Anglo-Saxon*. During a heavy Atlantic gale on Oct. 15 last Captain Allen, while on his voyage from London to St. John, sighted the *Anglo-Saxon* flying signals of distress. She was dismasted, half full of water, and quite unmanageable. Captain Allen stood by her all night, having previously taken on board seven men who had left the wreck, and next morning he launched a boat and rescued the remainder of the crew, together with their effects: but the weather was so bad that this was not accomplished before dark. The *Bridgwater* was short-handed, and there was consequently a deal of difficulty in launching the boats and handling the ship at the same time.



## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS AND MINIATURES.

It remains to notice the Drawings by Old Masters and the Miniatures in the present Winter Exhibition at Burlington House. But, as we have already intimated, this part of the collection is so extremely rich that little more than a summary of the contents can be expected within our available limits. In our first notice of the drawings by Old Masters at the Grosvenor Gallery (the exhibition at which gallery was opened before that at the Royal Academy) we offered some general remarks on the objects painters had in view and their technical modes of procedure in preparatory designs as likely to be more useful than an attempt at elaborate analysis of individual examples; and those remarks apply, of course, equally to the drawings in Piccadilly, which, although they more fully illustrate some of the greatest masters, such as Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Holbein, are scarcely so comprehensively representative of all the schools. Moreover, the Academy catalogue contains so much more detailed information than former compilations that we are relieved in a great measure from the necessity of entering into particulars. Those who would study the drawings by Michael Angelo and Raphael from Oxford University more minutely should procure Mr. J. C. Robinson's excellent "Critical Account."

The most remarkable drawing here, probably the most beautiful in the world, is the large cartoon in black chalk of the Holy Family (190), by Leonardo da Vinci, belonging to the Academy—the Virgin seated on the knee of St. Anne, with the Infant Jesus and St. John at their side. Once seen, the heavenly expression on the countenance of the Virgin is never to be forgotten; and one can well understand the sensation which, as Vasari tells us, the cartoon produced on its first exhibition at Florence. It is all the more valuable because the finished pictures by Leonardo are so extremely scarce. It differs very materially from the picture in the Louvre. Leonardo's studies for the equestrian statue of Lodovico Sforza are to the last degree interesting, not only because the statue itself was destroyed in 1499 and no undisputed memorial of it has been preserved, but because they show the infinite pains the master took with his work, and the various phases, logical and imaginative, through which the conception passed. The numerous drawings for this statue comprise studies from dead horses, copies from the most celebrated statues then known—viz., those of Donatello, Verocchio, and the Marcus Aurelius of the Capitol—several alternative designs for the action of the Duke of Milan, and for the pedestal, and designs for the machinery to be employed in the casting. Besides this series, there are many other drawings which prove the unparalleled range of Leonardo's observation and sympathy—from the commonest incidents of life in the fields or in cities to the most far-reaching flight of poetical, allegorical, or grotesque fancy. And to think that these are only some of one of the thirteen volumes of studies and sketches which the master left behind him—the contents of two only being, alas, preserved!

The drawings by Raphael, lent, like the last, from Windsor by the Queen, those from University College, from the Duke of Devonshire's and other collections, are as important as they are numerous. Here are studies of the early Peruginesque time, and while Raphael worked with Pinturicchio at Siena; of the Florentine period, and of the Roman period from about 1508 till the master's latest development—should we not say his incipient decadence? There are few of Raphael's most important works for which there is not some memorandum, study, or design at Burlington House. We are more than ever astonished at the marvellous fertility of invention displayed in that short life; and we are convinced, by careful inspection of these drawings, that the share which Raphael's pupils had in many of his works, especially of the later time, and including the cartoons at South Kensington, is much greater than is commonly supposed; and that much that is least acceptable in those works is chargeable, not to the master, but to some of his very numerous scholars. Of the great care Raphael took in arranging the final composition of a picture, whether to be executed entirely by himself or with the aid of his pupils, we have many proofs, but particularly in the numerous designs for the picture of the Madonna del Cardellino in the Uffizi. By the way, two or three of these designs are repetitions of others in the Grosvenor Gallery, or vice versa, and should be compared; for so-called "repliche" of drawings are obviously far more suspicious than repliche of pictures. But even more interesting than the studies for the famous frescoes and pictures which have come down to us—in condition, however, often much more altered and damaged than the drawings for them—are the designs here for pictures which have been destroyed, like that of the "Coronation of St. Nicholas of Tolentino;" or for subjects of which, as treated by Raphael, we have no other record. The most noteworthy of the last are those having reference to the Resurrection of Our Saviour, from which it appears that Raphael contemplated towards the end of his career, executing a grand altar-piece of this subject, similar in treatment and equal in importance to the Transfiguration. Some evidences, also, of Raphael having studied the works of his great contemporaries, Leonardo and Michael Angelo, and copied some of them, are highly interesting.

It is a curious coincidence that in the case of Michael Angelo, as in that of Raphael, we know only of his having treated the subject of the Resurrection from his drawings. The design here (268) is elaborate, consisting of a composition of fourteen figures. There is also a study of the single figure of Christ (262) for the same. The herculean labours of the giant Buonarrotti are almost as fully indicated as are those of Raphael. Here are studies for several of his statues, as well as for the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel ceiling, the Last Judgment on the end wall, and many other works. We have also the grisaille or chiaroscuro painting in oil, thought to be the same that was made by Bastiano di San Gallo for Vasari, after Michael Angelo's "Cartoon of Pisa," and through which alone we can form any idea of the general composition of the famous lost masterpiece. But this copy is so vile that it is hardly to be trusted in any respect. Vasari speaks, in describing the copy made for him, of "figures on horseback beginning the combat," but these do not appear in this sole copy preserved. San Gallo's copy was sent to Francis I.; but this version came from the Barberini palace. It is not at all improbable that several of the figures therein are grouped arbitrarily from M. Angelo's several studies and engravings, as conjectured by Professor Thausing.

Another of the few items in this great gathering which may mislead is the copy—decidedly a copy—of the figure of the Dawn on the tomb of Lorenzo de' Medici (28). It is placed apart from the general collection of drawings by the master, but it derives undue importance from the position assigned to it by the hangers—in the centre of the drawings of Gallery VII. Of the sustained loftiness of Michael Angelo's conceptions we have evidence on all hands here; and of his careful and elaborate anatomical study of the human figure, and of the unsurpassable mastery which that study lead up to, we have

also many examples. But it is not often that he drops his terrible manner so entirely and finishes his work so patiently; it is not often that we see the gentler, graceful, and playful side of the great master's nature so completely as in the charming "Bacchanalia di Putti" (294).

Of the great gallery of contemporary portraits formed by Hans Holbein's drawings in black chalk (generally partly coloured) from Windsor, it would surely be superfluous to speak; for the reader has doubtless made acquaintance with them already. It is hard, however, to see them anew without expressing renewed admiration of the painter's wonderful power of physiognomical delineation. Perhaps no artist that ever lived combined keenness of observation (at least of externals) with precision of hand in a higher degree than Holbein. In part, however, the intensity of characterisation which distinguish these drawings is doubtless due to the circumstance that, being studies from life for the oil portraits which the Augsburg master executed in this country, he would naturally seize upon, render with the utmost sharpness, and even emphasize and enforce all those traits which differentiate the individuality, as a guide to the final portrait in which they might appear somewhat softened in accordance with nature or more or less merged in the effects of light and shade and modelling. Besides the Windsor drawings, there is the large cartoon for the right-hand half of the fresco destroyed in the fire at Whitehall, containing full-length portraits of Henry VIII. and his father. Of the complete composition, which included the two Queens Elizabeth of York and Jane Seymour, there is a copy at Hampton Court by Remigius van Leemput, which was engraved by Vertue.

After the noble display of works by this quartet of great painters, the drawings of other masters seem either much inferior, or the masters themselves appear to be inadequately represented. Indeed, most of those other masters are equally well or more fully represented at the Grosvenor Gallery, in the examples we have already reviewed. It will suffice, therefore, to simply mention the following as among the most noteworthy:—No. 53, by Fra Angelico; "Head of an Old Man" (54), by Daniele da Volterra; a study by Tintoretto for his "Last Judgment" in Santa Maria dell'Orto, at Venice. Several fine drawings by Titian; and specimens of Parmigiano and Correggio. Among some drawings by Albert Dürer there is a study of the wing of a jay (315), in which every feather, nay, every filament of every feather, is copied with marvellous and microscopic care: capital practice this for a line-engraver. By François Clouet, otherwise Janet, there is a head of Marguerite de Valois (405), which combines exquisite tenderness and beauty with the precision of Holbein, and should set aside the claims of nine tenths of the portraits attributed to this master, but at most by other members of his family. There are some Claudes; Rubens appears in considerable force; and we are tempted to dwell on the Rembrandts, but we should find little to add to the observations already made on the fine collection of his works at the Grosvenor. Among examples of the masters of our own school there are drawings by Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough (none of them very remarkable for draughtsmanship *per se*), by Barry for his pictures in the Adelphi, which these original drawings do not raise in our estimation; and many by Flaxman, full of invention, taste, and fancy, the lines instinct with grace, the composition always elegant. In a work by a contemporary—the "Consecration of Archbishop Parker" (363), by the late Mr. Dyce, we see the only approach to the spirit, as well as the adoption of the letter, of early Italian art.

Turning to the Miniatures, we confess that our critical "staying power" fails us. It is not merely that we cannot attempt a biographical history of the British empire for three centuries within the compass of an *Illustrated London News* article; but it is that ramified amongst the three hundred gems which nestle so copiously on their velvet beds in those seductive cases—contributed by her Majesty, his Grace of Buccleuch, Messrs. Jeffery Whitehead, Alfred Morrison, and others—there is a rich vein of artistic interest which we can scarcely strike, much less exhaust. Here, again, we meet with Holbein, in guise, perhaps, the most attractive and surprising, as the *facile princeps* of miniaturists, each one of his tiny portraits being complete and perfect enough to bear enlargement to colossal dimensions. And most, if not all, the miniatures bearing his name are rightly so attributed. But Nicholas Hilliard and old Isaac Oliver were also no mean limners of the vera effigies of the grandees and worthies that figured in the great age of Elizabeth. For a moment let us pause to specially mention the miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, by François Clouet (Case I., 1). Peter Oliver and other minor artists bring us down to the Revolution and the Commonwealth, the actors in which are so faithfully transmitted on the ivory tablets of Samuel Cooper, the "Vandyke in little," and those of the two Hoskinses, Flatman, and others. The Restoration, strange to say, seems to have been less favourable to miniature art, judging by such painters as Nathaniel Dixon. At the French Court, however, flourished Petitôt, the greatest of enamel-painters. Several miniaturists of mark appear about the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The art reaches its lowest in the hands of Cosway: pretty ornaments his miniatures make for snuffboxes, but as portraits so utterly valueless are they that it is hardly possible to discriminate one face from another; yet, such is fashion, he and Sir Thomas Lawrence were the most petted painters of their day.

## ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

As we intimated would take place, the Royal Academy has presented a memorial to Government against some of the recommendations as regards pictures in the report of the Royal Commission on Copyright. The views of the Academy are similar in purport to those we expressed last week. On reflection, we consider these recommendations calculated to be far more mischievous than might appear on the first blush; indeed, too illogical, too unjust to become law unless the Government wilfully shuts its ears to the admittedly unanimous voice of the artistic profession, and commits a greater blunder than any already committed in the whole avowedly blundering course of legislation on copyright of all kinds. What is it that is now proposed? It is admitted that the artist's copyright is something distinct from the embodiment of his idea in a given work, that his idea may often be reproduced to great public advantage, either by himself, as Turner did in his etchings from or for his own pictures, or by others; and in both cases it may be of large pecuniary value. The copyright, then, being the artist's own, to do what he likes with it, it is obvious that the Government has no right to meddle with it; but that it should, on the contrary, be protected by the law of the land like all other private property. What, however, is the Government asked to do? It is recommended to step in and say to the artist, you shall not sell this particular picture, like any other chattel, independently; but all your inventive, imaginative, and artistic interests in its idea shall go with it unless you be at the pains of persuading the person contemplating its purchase to agree to a legal contract permitting you the enjoyment of those interests—that is, the free use of your own private property! Now, when we consider how loth artists, for various reasons, especially young and poor ones, would be to introduce any possible and probable

difficulty at the moment of a purchase being pending, what would be the prejudice, ignorance, and feeling of covetous monopoly of many buyers; how often the artist would be unwarily defrauded of his rights by "Art Publishers;" how much his progress would be impeded by the inability (for fear of legal proceedings) to carry further his tentative ideas, and to repeat their embodiment (as all the great masters did) till perfection both in the expression of the idea and technique be attained; how much the public would suffer in its own interest, as well as the artist in his reputation, if he had no control over the unworthy, injurious, and piratical reproductions of his ideas, that would certainly be multiplied more freely; and how, finally, the legitimate development of copyright generally, and the encouragement only of reproductions of the highest attainable excellence would be prevented were this recommendation to take effect, we can only understand its ever having been proposed, for the reason that no artist formed part of the Commission. And all painters are to be subjected to the indignity and injustice of having to insist on a legal contract in order to retain their own private property—for what? Simply because a purchaser at extremely rare intervals may find that he has bought, without probably making inquiries that he ought to have made, a copy possibly by an unscrupulous artist after his own work, instead of an original. So, by the roundabout meddling legislation proposed, the innocent body of artists are to be punished for a few guilty ones by a check that would certainly prove scarcely a check at all! Clearly all that the Government has to do is to allow the artist untrammelled enjoyment of that to which he is entitled; and to protect the purchaser against exact copies or repliche to the making or selling of which he is no consenting party—a very simple matter. And the balance of public advantage and convenience, as well as the indispensable claims of justice of a deserving class, is on the side of legalising the artist's control over his own property as its best guardian.

Mr. James Cassie and Mr. Robert Gavin have been elected to full membership of the Royal Scottish Academy.

A Belgian School of Fine Art is about to be founded at Rome under the direction of M. Portaels.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.C.B., M.P., has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Herr Lenbach has been commissioned by the Emperor of Germany to paint a portrait of Prince Bismarck for the German National Gallery.

At the Paris Salon of the present year the English system of inscribing the artist's name and the subject of his painting on the picture-frame itself is to be adopted.

Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, F.S.A., who a few years ago was president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been elected honorary secretary of the institute, in the room of the late Mr. F. Pepys Cockerell.

On Monday last, at Guildhall, the Freedom and Livery of the Turners' Company were publicly conferred upon Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., the eminent engineer.

The Dean of St. Paul's has accepted the presidency of a new society, to be called "the St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society," its object being to promote the general study of ecclesiastical architecture and design.

Arrangements are being made at the National Gallery to render the drawings of the Turner bequest more accessible to the public by exhibiting portions of them in rotation in the room which served as the library of the Royal Academy.

The collection of maps, plans, and views of London and Westminster made by the late Mr. Frederick Crace, and lent to the South Kensington Museum by his son, Mr. J. G. Crace, is on view from ten to four daily in two of the upper rooms in the galleries on the west side of the Horticultural Gardens.

By special permission of her Majesty, Mrs. Thornycroft is making, for the Art-Union of London, a reduced copy of her fine portrait-bust of the late Princess Alice. A number of copies, in porcelain, will form a part of the prizes in the coming distribution.

At the meeting of the Royal British Institute of Architects on Monday night a letter was read from the Foreign Office announcing that a communication had been received from the British Chargé-d'Affaires at Munich stating that quadrennial exhibitions of Art will be held at Munich, under the King of Bavaria's auspices. The first of these exhibitions is to be opened on July 20 next, and remain open till the end of October.

The Earl of Feversham has arranged to allow his extensive and valuable collection of paintings and statuary (rescued from the fire at his mansion at Duncombe Park) to be exhibited at the York Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, which is to open on May 1. One gallery will be devoted to the Duncombe Park collection. The permanent picture-galleries in connection with the exhibition are rapidly approaching completion, and have cost upwards of £12,000.

The drawings of the Henderson bequest are now on view in the King's Library of the British Museum, together with a selection of the rare circular German playing-cards of the fifteenth century from the gift of General Meyrick. Other portions of the Henderson and Meyrick collections are being placed for exhibition in the new gallery of the department of Mediaeval antiquities on the upper floor. The Museum is now open on every week day at ten o'clock, with the exception of Saturday, when it opens at twelve.

Mr. H. T. Wood, assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts, has informed the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, that sufficient funds will be provided by the City companies for the payment of teachers of classes for instruction in technology, on the same scale as that on which teachers of science classes are now paid by the Science and Art Department, and without any proportionate reduction, as stated in the society's programme of examinations, on the ground that all the amount at the disposal of the society might be insufficient to allow of the full payment in all cases. The arrangement will apply to the examinations held in May next. A circular has been issued requesting that information of the formation of any classes in technology, with the number of pupils attending them, and the probable number that will come up for examination in May next, be furnished to the Science and Art Department as soon as possible.

The annual fair at Walton-on-Thames is abolished.

One thousand ladies and gentlemen of Devon have subscribed a guinea each to the fund being raised for the purpose of erecting a statue to the Earl of Devon.

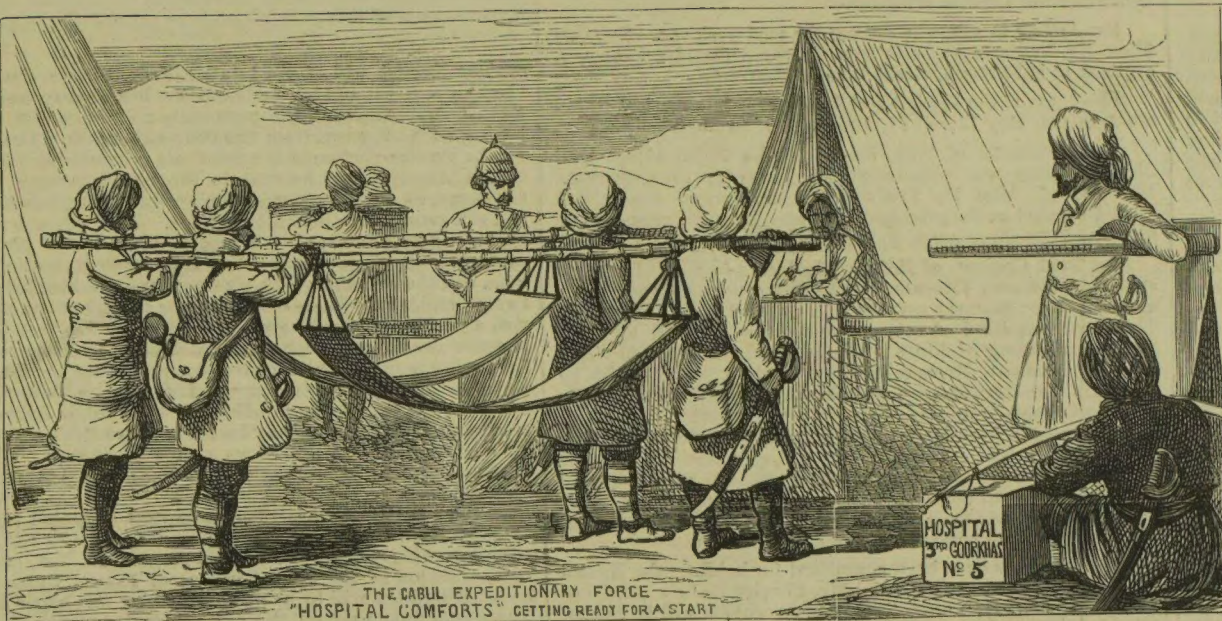
The Home Secretary has approved of the transfer of the Essex Industrial School for Destitute Boys at Baddow-road, Chelmsford, to new premises at Primrose-hill, Chelmsford.





THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LORNE (PRINCESS LOUISE) AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA.





THE CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
"HOSPITAL COMFORTS" GETTING READY FOR A START



OUR MEDICAL MAN  
A SKETCH IN REAR OF THE COLUMN



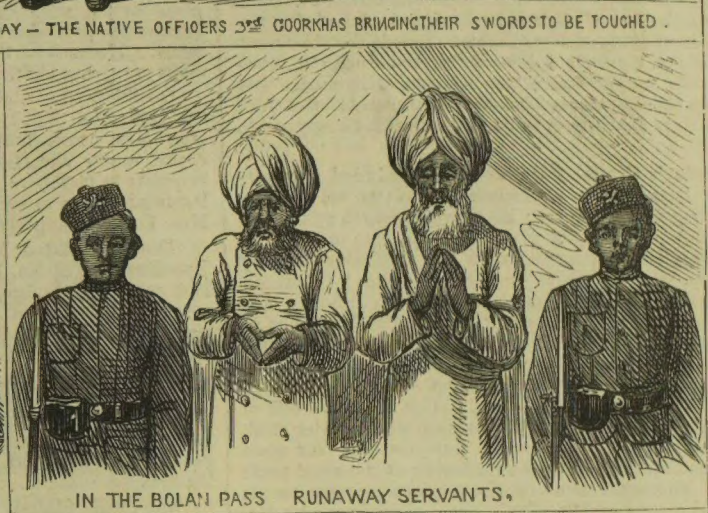
OUR GUIDE



A SKETCH ON CHRISTMAS DAY — THE NATIVE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS BRINGING THEIR SWORDS TO BE TOUCHED.



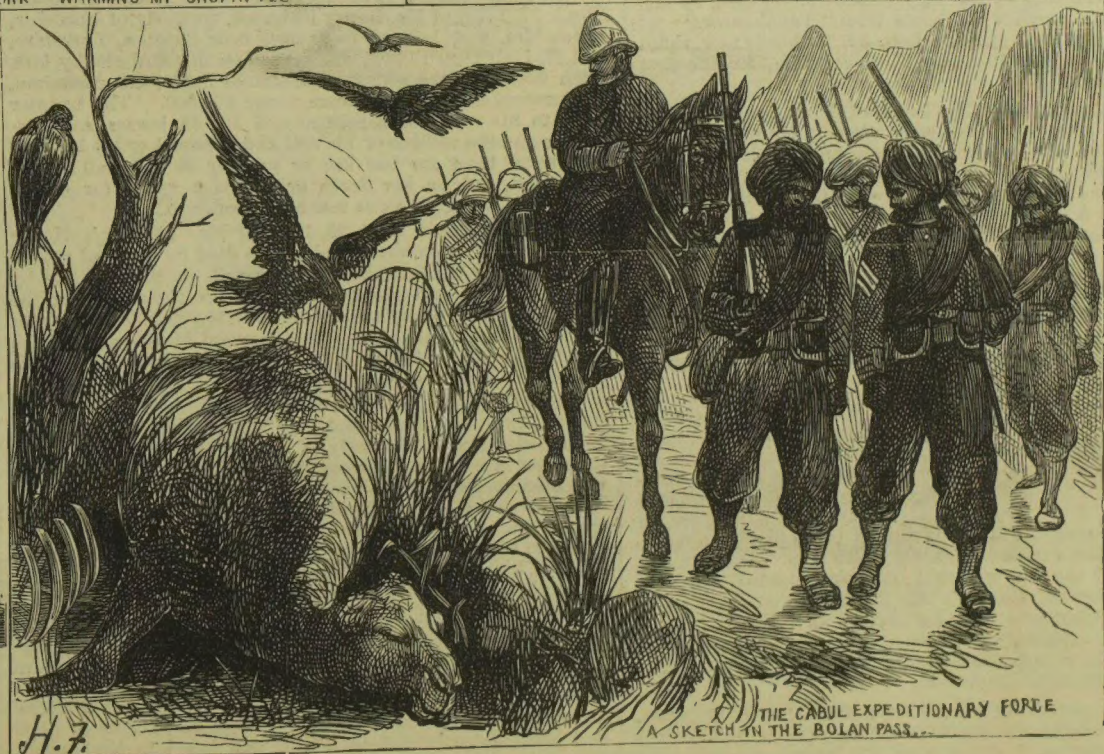
A NOVEL TOASTING FORK WARMING MY CHUPATTEE



IN THE BOLAN PASS RUNAWAY SERVANTS.



BELUCHES IN THE BASAAR AT KHANPOR.



THE CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
A SKETCH IN THE BOLAN PASS.



## MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. An English version of the late Georges Bizet's "Carmen" was performed last week for the first time. The adaptation from the original French text has been very skillfully made by Mr. Henry Hersee; and the work has thus much more nearly its original effect, as a dialogue opera, than in the Italian version (with recitatives) which obtained such success during the summer and autumn seasons of Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre last year.

The character of Carmen, the fickle and volatile gipsy-girl, recently identified with the excellent performances of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk and Madame Trebelli, was on this occasion sustained by Madame Dolaro, who acted with great spirit, and was more successful in the demonstrative than in the musical aspect of the character. She was applauded after the delivery of the "Avarera," and gave the solo "In vain we seek" (in the third act) with some effect; her performance in the final duet with José having displayed considerable dramatic feeling.

An important feature in the performance of the opera was the excellent acting and singing of Miss Julia Gaylard, as Michaela, which thus assumed a special prominence in the cast. As Paquita and Mercedes, Misses G. Burns and J. Yorke were efficient coadjutors. The part of Don José was filled by Signor Leli, who made his first appearance in England, and produced a very favourable impression. He acted earnestly without exaggeration, and sang well in the solo passage in the duet with Michaela, in the first act, in the love-duet with Carmen, in the second act, and in the scene with Carmen in the final catastrophe involving José's assassination of her. Mr. W. Bolton acted and sang with force as Escamillo, the Toreador, and was encored in the favourite song (with chorus) in the second act. Other characters were efficiently filled by Messrs. C. Lyall, Snazelle, H. Pope, Cadwallader, and Muller.

The scenic and stage effects were similar to those associated with the previous representations of the opera, in Italian, at the same theatre, as likewise is the incidental ballet action—all being on a very effective scale. Signor Randegger conducted the performance with great ability.

During this week repetitions have been given of "Carmen," "The Bohemian Girl," and "Rienzi." Of the first performance for many years of "The Huguenots" in English we must speak next week.

With the subsidence of Christmas and New-Year's festivities, and the consequent decline of pantomime, musical activity is now beginning to revive, among the most important signs of which were the commencement, last week, of a new season (the sixty-seventh) of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and the resumption of the twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace.

On the occasion first referred to the orchestral performances included Bach's fine "Suite" in D; a remarkable specimen of the form which immediately preceded the development of the modern symphony, a notable exemplification of the difference between the two styles having been afforded by Beethoven's fourth symphony in B flat. The programme likewise comprised Mendelssohn's overture "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," and Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon." Madame Arabella Goddard played, with special success, Hummel's beautiful pianoforte concerto in A flat; and Madame Patey sang, with grand expression, Gluck's aria "Che farò," from his "Orfeo," having also rendered the song, "Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman," from Professor Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake," this piece having included the fine obbligato violin-playing of Herr Straus. This is the thirteenth year of Mr. W. G. Cousins's fulfilment of the duties of conductor, and his reappearance was warmly welcomed. The second concert takes place on Thursday next; and at the third (on March 6) Herr Joachim is to perform Brahms's new violin concerto.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included fine performances of Mendelssohn's sublime Hymn (op. 96) for alto solo, with chorus and orchestra; Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), and Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor. The vocal solo in the first-named work was admirably sung by Madame Patey, who also gave Beethoven's song, "Creation's Hymn." The pianist in the concerto was Miss Janotha, who played with such brilliant execution and refined taste as to produce a special impression. A novelty in the programme was a masque, "The Triumph of Spring," for orchestra and chorus, from an opera entitled "Morte d'Arthur," composed by F. Corder (Mendelssohn scholar). The music is full of interest—bright in style, and instrumented with special skill. The performance of the orchestral portions was far more effective and satisfactory than the rendering of the vocal parts of the score. The other items of the programme were an air of Gluck's and a song of Mr. Clay's, expressively sung by Mr. Lloyd, and the march with chorus from "Tannhäuser." At the next concert but one (on Feb. 22) Brahms's new violin concerto will be performed, by Herr Joachim, for the first time in England.

Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," and Mozart's "Requiem" were very effectively given yesterday (Friday) week, when the solo vocalists in the former work were Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Bridson; in the latter, the same, with the addition of Miss Julia Elton. Mrs. Osgood replaced Miss A. Williams, who was suffering from sore throat. The first-named lady sang with much success, particularly in the beautiful air for the Seraph (with chorus) in the oratorio. The movements of the "Requiem"—"Rex tremenda" (chorus), "Recordare" (quartet), "Confutatis" (chorus), and "Benedictus" (quartet)—were specially applauded, the last having been encored. Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual. The "Requiem" is to be given again on Feb. 28, preceded by Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment."

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Joachim made his first appearance this season, and met with the most enthusiastic reception. The great violinist played, with his usual grandeur of tone and style, the leading part of Mendelssohn's quartet in D, from op. 44, and of Haydn's quartet in G, op. 64, No. 4, and was also heard in a solo piece by Viotti, the encore of which was replied to by playing a movement from Bach's sixth sonata for violin solo. Another first appearance of the year was that of Herr Henschel, who sang with fine effect in Handel's air (from "Siroe"), "Tu di pietà," and Schubert's "An die Leier," in which the singer was encored. Mdlle. Krebs reappeared, and played, with much success, Schubert's sonata in C minor, for pianoforte solo. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The ninth annual festival given by Mr. Kuhe, at Brighton, opened on Tuesday evening with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." On Wednesday morning there was a classical concert; on Thursday evening Mr. Henry Gadsby's new cantata, "The Lord of the Isles" (composed for the festival), was produced, and followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—and for this (Saturday) morning, Sir M. Costa's "Eli" is announced, to be conducted by the composer. The festival performances will be continued next week, on Monday,

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday morning.

The Schubert Society's first concert of the nineteenth season took place yesterday (Friday) evening at Langham Hall, the first part of the programme having consisted of music by the composer after whom the society is named.

This (Saturday) evening an English opera, entitled "The Druid," will be performed at St. George's Hall, for the benefit of the London Hospital.

Mr. Arthur Dorey, who during the past week very efficiently filled Mr. Frederic Archer's post at the Alexandra Palace, is organist at St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street.

The dates of the Matinées of Professor Ella's Musical Union are April 29, May 13 and 27, June 10, 17, 24; and July 1.

A performance of "St. Paul" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was announced for Thursday evening, with Mrs. Osgood, Miss De Fonblanque, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Herr Henschel as the principal vocalists. On this occasion the hall was to be illuminated by the electric light.

The Reid Concert, at Edinburgh, took place on Thursday evening; the two following orchestral concerts having been announced for the next evening and this (Saturday) afternoon. The band consisted of seventy performers, headed by Herr Straus as leading violinist. The programmes included violin solos by Madame Norman-Néruda, a duet (of Spohr's) by that lady and Herr Straus; and pianoforte solos by Mr. Charles Hallé, who also conducts the orchestral concerts. The solo vocalists named were Miss Emma Thursby and Mdlle. A. Kling (from Berlin). The selections comprised symphonies by Mozart (in E flat), Brahms (No. 2 in D), and Beethoven (the orchestral portions of No. 9), besides well-known overtures, Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, that by M. St. Sæns in G minor, and Viotti's violin concerto in A minor.

Arrangements have been completed for holding the Bristol Musical Festival next October. Mr. Charles Hallé's band has been engaged; and among the leading vocalists will be Mdlle. Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The number of guarantors has been increased from 300 to 400.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1861) with a codicil (dated Dec. 17, 1878) of Mr. John Wyld-Brown, formerly of No. 7, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, but late of No. 11, Gloucester-square, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Claud Brown and James Wyld-Brown, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother James an annuity of £150; upon trust for his son John Mackellan Brown, his wife, and children, £6000; upon trust for his daughters Isabella and Mary, £10,000 each; and he directs payment to be made of the sum he covenanted to pay under the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Younger. The residue of his property he gives to his three sons, Claud, James Wyld, and Thomas.

The will of Mr. Joseph Laurence, late of Brandries, Beddington, Surrey, who died on Nov. 17 last, has been proved by Sydney Laurence, the son, and George Laurence, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his executors £500 each; to his wife £2000, the property known as Sandhills, Beddington, with the wine, plate, and linen at Brandries, besides the provision made for her under their marriage settlement. The rest of the property is to be divided between his eight surviving children.

On the 30th ult. administration with the will annexed of the late Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke was granted to the Hon. Mrs. Annie Yorke, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. After giving pecuniary and specific bequests to members of his family and that of his wife, and leaving legacies to servants and friends, the residue is left to Mrs. Yorke absolutely.

The will (dated March 26, 1867) of Mrs. Emily Isabella Hawkins, late of No. 146, Harley-street, who died on Sept. 5 last at Sewell Lodge, West Knighton, near Dorchester, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Francis Bisset Hawkins, M.D., her husband, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths certain sums of Government Stock, making together £5000, after the death of her husband, to the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. There are numerous legacies to relatives, principally payable on the death of her husband, and she appoints her husband residuary legatee.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1859) with a codicil (dated March 27, 1872) of Mr. Henry Fishwick, formerly of Burnley, Lancashire, but late of Gargrave, near Skipton, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Ellen Fishwick, the widow, and James Folds, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and effects, horses and carriages; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her life or so long as she shall remain unmarried, and on her death or marriage again for all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1878) of Mr. Randolph Henry Crewe, late of Wycombe, Bucks, who died on the 2nd ult. at Barley Thorpe, Rutlandshire, was proved on the 28th ult. by Lord Carington and Martin Ridley Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths an annuity of £60 to his servant Mary Brown, if she is living in his service at his death, and the remainder of his property is divided among his relatives.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1877) with three codicils (dated Oct. 31, 1877, and May 2 and July 11, 1878) of Mr. Athelstan John Soden Corbet, formerly of Ynysymaengwyn, Merionethshire, but late of No. 7, Cromwell-crescent, South Kensington, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Romer Williams and William Robert Maurice Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his uncle, Robert Soden, £400 per annum during his life; to his executors £200 each; and the remainder of his property upon trust for his brother, Alfred Soden Soden.

The will (dated March 21, 1877) with a codicil (dated Jan. 14, 1878) of Mrs. Lucy Anderson, late of No. 34, Nottingham-place, who died on Dec. 24 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Stanley Lucas and John Braddick Monckton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are specific bequests of the numerous articles of plate and jewellery presented to herself and her late husband by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, the Emperor of Russia, the choir of the Chapel Royal, the Queen's band, and the Philharmonic Society, to different members of her own and her late husband's family, and her property is also distributed among them. The principal legatees are her niece, Mrs. Jane Harriet Jewson, and her husband's nephew, Frederick George Cousins.

The will of Mr. Francis Offley Martin, formerly of Lincoln's Inn, but late of No. 89, Onslow-gardens, one of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by William Smith, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator, in his direction for his funeral, provides that no scarves or handkerchiefs be used or given away on the occasion either to the clergyman or any other person, as he wishes to break through the custom of running up funeral bills; and he declares that this prohibition is to extend also to gloves.

The English will of the late Mr. J. M. Singer, the head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has been resworn in the Exeter Probate Court, the personality passing under this will having been increased from £20,000 to £200,000. The probate for the greater portion of the testator's property has been taken out in America, his interest in the Singer Sewing Machine Company, as well as other portions of his estate, passing under the will proved in the United States. This will was made in Paris. After a few special bequests, the testator divided his estate into sixty equal shares. Four of these shares he gave his wife, and the remaining fifty-six shares were divided between his twenty children. There was one other child, but she had married a partner in the Singer Company, and was therefore, the testator considered, above any need of assistance from him. The will was made when the testator was in the French capital in 1870. During his residence at Paignton, in Devonshire, in 1875, the testator made his English will. This document he commenced with the words "In the name of God, Amen," and he confirmed all the provisions of his Paris will. When the executors proved the English will they believed that only £20,000 worth of personality passed under it, but investigation has shown that some American securities supposed not to be transferable in England have passed under the will. The executors, therefore, filed affidavits in August last, and made an application to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who have allowed the will to be re-sworn under the larger amount. The stamp duty paid on the original probate was about £300, but the re-swearing of the will increases the duty to £2700.

The will of the late Mr. John William Miles, formerly member for Bristol, and one of the partners of the firm of Sir William Miles and Co., bankers, has been proved in the Bristol Probate Court by the executors, Mr. P. W. S. Miles and Mr. H. C. W. Miles. The will is dated Oct. 30, 1878, and the personality is sworn under £80,000. The stamp duty amounts to £1000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Mr. P. W. S. Miles, all his real estate, together with the furniture, books, china, &c., at Kingsweston House, and to Mr. H. C. W. Miles the furniture, books, &c., at Penpole House. To each of his partners in the bank he gives ten dozen of claret, to be selected by them from his stock of wine, the remainder to be divided between his executors and brother. There are legacies of £1000 each to his three sisters—Miss C. L. Miles, Mrs. Oswald, and Lady M'Dougall—and of £2000 each to his brothers—Robert, George, and Charles; £4000 on trust for the children of his sister, Mrs. Sybella Archdall; £500 each to his three nieces, Eleanor Miles and Mary and Alice Oswald; and some smaller amounts to friends and servants. The residue of the estate is divided between the executors and Mr. E. P. W. Miles.

A munificent bequest, amounting to about £4900 net Three per Cent Stock, has been made to St. George's Hospital in the will of the late Miss Mary Carlton, the bequest being payable on condition that "the successive Vicars for the time being of the parish of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, shall be entitled to have always in the hospital three in-patients, to be admitted on the sole recommendation of such Vicar, subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital for the admission and management of patients." The conditions of the bequest being somewhat at variance with the principles upon which the hospital is conducted, a special court is to assemble upon the occasion of the next quarterly general court, on Friday, the 14th inst., to consider the expediency or otherwise of accepting such bequest.

Mr. Coles, M.P., has been chosen president of the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society.

The quantity of fresh meat which came to hand at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week was even greater than the previous week, one consignment, by the steamer Montana, consisting of no less than 2750 quarters of beef and 1100 carcasses of mutton, which is about the largest quantity ever carried in a single steamer. Besides this the Nevada had on board 1750 quarters of beef and 700 carcasses of mutton; the Pennsylvania 1180 quarters of beef, 373 carcasses of mutton, and 175 dead pigs; the Wingate 1103 quarters of beef and 175 pigs; and the Sarmatian 590 quarters of beef. Of live stock the steamer Iberian brought 178 head of cattle, the Pembroke 74 head, and the Memphis 56 head. The mortality amongst the animals during the passage was very small. The totals for the week were 7373 quarters of beef, 2073 carcasses of mutton, 250 dead pigs, and 308 live cattle.—A new Order in Council relative to the importation of cattle from America was published on Monday night in a supplement to the *London Gazette*. This Order, which is to take effect on and from March 3 next, and is to extend to Great Britain only, revokes article 13 of the Foreign Animals Order as far as it relates to cattle brought from the United States.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Indian Association was held yesterday week at the Langham Hall, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., occupying the chair. The main objects of the association are to encourage and promote by practical means Indian educational and social progress, and to spread knowledge in regard to India among English people, and thus to increase mutual sympathy and goodwill between the two countries. Some judicious remarks having been made by the chairman, Miss E. Manning, the hon. secretary, read the report, which detailed the means taken by the association to promote female education in India by grants for scholarships, &c. It also referred to the other steps taken with the view of encouraging social progress, amongst them being the publication of a monthly journal, and occasional lectures treating of questions affecting the well-being of our fellow-subjects in India. The committee make a point of establishing friendly relations with students in India, and of providing them with means of intercourse with Europeans by arranging soirées and by visits to public institutions, &c. On the motion of Sir A. Hobhouse, seconded by Mr. S. N. Tigore (an Indian gentleman), the report was passed. Sir W. Muir then proposed, and Mr. Gasday seconded, "That the aims and work of the National Indian Association are such as to deserve the support of all who wish for the welfare of India and for increased sympathy and good understanding between her people and the people of Great Britain," and the motion, having been supported by Mr. Hodgson Pratt and Mr. Fuzzi Abdoor Rahman, was agreed to. Mr. V. K. Dhairayavan then read a paper "On musical teaching for girls' schools in India," which dealt with the importance, from a social point of view, of including the cultivation of music in the education of Indian girls.



## OBITUARY.

## LADY ANNA GORE-LANGTON.

Lady Anna Gore-Langton died on the 3rd inst. at her residence, George-street, Hanover-square. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 7, 1820, the only daughter of Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., by Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of John, first Marquis of Breadalbane; was sister to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras; and was heiress-presumptive to the earldom of Temple, that title having been conferred on her grandfather, the first Duke, with special limitation to her, default of his Grace's male issue. Lady Anna was married, June 9, 1846, to William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, Esq., of Newton Park, in the county of Somerset, M.P. for that county, and was left a widow Dec. 11, 1873. Her eldest son, the present William Stephen Gore-Langton, Esq., of Newton Park, will become Earl Temple, should he survive the Duke of Buckingham, and should that nobleman die without male issue.

## SIR GEORGE WINGATE.

Major Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I., J.P. for Hampshire, late Bombay Engineers, died suddenly on the 7th inst., aged sixty-six. He was the second son of the late Andrew Wingate, Esq., of Glasgow, was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Bombay Engineers in 1829. He was Revenue Survey Commissioner at Bombay, and was employed for many years in revising and settling the land tax and landed tenures of that Presidency. Sir George was made a K.C.S.I. in 1866. He married, 1843, Agnes, daughter of the late John Muir, Esq.

## MR. CHARLES NEATE.

Charles Neate, Esq., Senior Fellow of Oriel College, formerly M.P. for Oxford, died suddenly at his residence in Oxford yesterday morning, aged seventy-two. He received his early education in France, went to Oxford in 1824, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1828. He was called to the Bar, and afterwards became Secretary to Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Finally, he returned to Oxford to reside, and became, in 1857, Professor of Political Economy. He was elected M.P. for Oxford in 1857, and was unseated, but sat for that city from 1863 to 1868, when he retired. Mr. Neate was an able and forcible writer.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel James Delamayne Mends, late 2nd West India Regiment.

Dr. Macrobain, Emeritus Professor of Medicine in Aberdeen University, and late Dean of the Medical Faculty.

William Howard, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, on the 4th inst., at Southwood, Bromley, in his eighty-ninth year.

The Very Rev. Dr. Atkins, Dean of Ferns, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, recently, at Genoa, in his sixty-eighth year.

The Rev. Alexander Stronach, formerly missionary at Amoy, China, on the 6th inst., at Markham-square, aged seventy-eight.

Captain Edward Marwood Vincent, late 69th Regiment, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. F. Vincent, Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Lady Jane Hay, fifth daughter of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, by Hannah Charlotte, his wife, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-two.

Edward Walker Samuells, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, Survey Department, second son of the late Edward Alexander Samuells, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, on Dec. 21 last, at Peshawar.

Mr. A. G. Dumas, who had held the position of clerk assistant of the Legislative Assembly from the date of the proclamation of the new constitution, 1856, at East Melbourne, on Dec. 2, aged sixty-six years.

General Henry Jervis, on the 5th inst., at the age of eighty-two. General Jervis entered the Army in 1811, and served with the 72nd Highlanders throughout the Kaffir War of 1834-5. He was appointed Colonel of the 94th Foot in 1872.

Lady Millicent Barber, widow of the Rev. John Hunt Barber, formerly Rector of Little Stukeley, Hants, and youngest daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford. Her Ladyship's eldest sister was the late Lady Olivia Sparrow, of Brampton Park, so well known in religious circles, and for her extensive charities.

Joseph Arden, Esq., of Rickmansworth Park, Herts, J.P. and D.L., on the 30th ult., in his eightieth year. He was eldest son of Joseph Arden, Esq., of Islington, and Red Lion-square, London, and brother of Richard Edward Arden, Esq., of Sunbury Park. He was called to the Bar in 1840, was a Bench of Gray's Inn, and Principal of Clifford's Inn.

John Bentley, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire and Middlesex, late of Birch House, near Bolton, on the 4th inst., at his residence, 36, Portland-place. He was born April 11, 1797, and married, Oct. 11, 1826, Emma, eldest daughter of Clement Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge, and had several children. His eldest daughter, Emma Rhoda, was wife of Charles Arthur Barclay, Esq.

Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., on the 7th inst., after a long illness, at his residence in Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington. He was for nearly half a century connected with the Great Seal Patent Office, and during the latter part of that period filled the important post of Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents and Superintendent of Specifications. To his exertions the public owe the successful establishment of the Free Library of the Patent Office in Southampton-buildings, and the Museum of Patents at South Kensington.

The Company of Mercers have made a third grant of ten guineas to St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square.

The Irish Sunday-Closing Act was considered at a meeting of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association held in Dublin on the 6th inst. It was stated that the Act of last Session had proved more injurious to the trade than even its stoutest opponents expected, and that it had inflicted cruel losses on thousands of humble traders. Resolutions were passed condemning the Act and declaring the bill for the early closing of public-houses on Saturdays as another step towards the destruction of the business of the licensed vintners and grocers and the confiscation of their property.

The official returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool during January show that in the month sixty-six vessels sailed from the Mersey, having on board 2462 passengers; of whom 1436 were English, 46 Scotch, 247 Irish, 550 foreigners, and 183 not distinguished. Their destination and numbers were 1896 to the United States, 341 to British North America, 23 to Australia, 68 to South America, 91 to the East Indies, 5 to the West Indies, 4 to China, and 34 to the West Coast of Africa. These figures show an increase of twenty-six over those for December, and 503 over those for January, 1878.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J C K (Dublin).—If 1. B to R 5th, then 1. B to K 4th. There is no mate that way.

G O B (Green Lanes).—The correction is noted, and shall be examined.

ALPHA.—East Marden will be pleased by your compliment, and we are gratified by your perseverance and success.

W L.—The Black Pawn is required to prevent another solution, and the White Pawn to stop the other from moving.

H A L (Worcester).—"The Chessplayer's Companion," published by Bohn, Covent-garden, contains a treatise on the odds of Pawn and move.

T P F (Darlington).—Apply to W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

H L (Paris).—Thanks; the budget shall receive early attention.

J J W (Pimlico).—J. Wormald's "Chess Openings," 2. There is a new work in the press by Mr. Gossip which will be shortly published.

D W C (Siberia).—Thanks for the batch of problems.

A R R (Malda-val).—You should have repeated your question with the diagram. Your first letter was not preserved.

A M (Dublin).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken; but the report was dispatched too late for last week's issue, and the news is now stale.

LULU (Dundee).—The greatest care is observed to acknowledge all correct solutions. Are you certain your solution of No. 1821 agreed with the author's? For all others are wrong.

\* Any amateur desirous of playing a game by correspondence can apply to "A," Rastall's Library, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1822 received from J B Estlin, J O'Brien, D A (Dublin), and W S Leest.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1823 received from J O'Brien, D A (Dublin), Underwood, Freddie, v d Kamer (Middelburg), W S Leest, East Marden, J M Lory, C Govett, E Mitchell, and Emile Fran.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1824 received from C E Marr, J de Houtsteyn, R Jessop, An Old Hand, P Hampton, W Alston, G L Mayne, Americaine, Elsie V, E Elsbury, T R Young, T Arnold, C S Cox, A Tremaine, Helen Lee, Lulu, H Langford, Langibby, H Barrington, St J E, F V P, L S D, J W Wilson, Cant, G Govett, N Cator, Baz, W. Warren, S Farrant, E M and T P F, J G Kidd, W Newton, Alpha, H Burger, F B Jeffrey, E H H V, Liz, D W Kell, A Scott, L Sharswood, Mariani of Bruges, D A (Dublin), H Barrett, J Spooner Hardy, Fairholme, M O'Halloran, v d Kamer (Middelburg), S Western, Q C Elmore, R Roughhead, T Edgar, W S Leest, Freddie, W Leeson, R H Brooks, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Norman Rumbelov, T Greenbank, G Feabrooke, and W C Dutton.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1823.

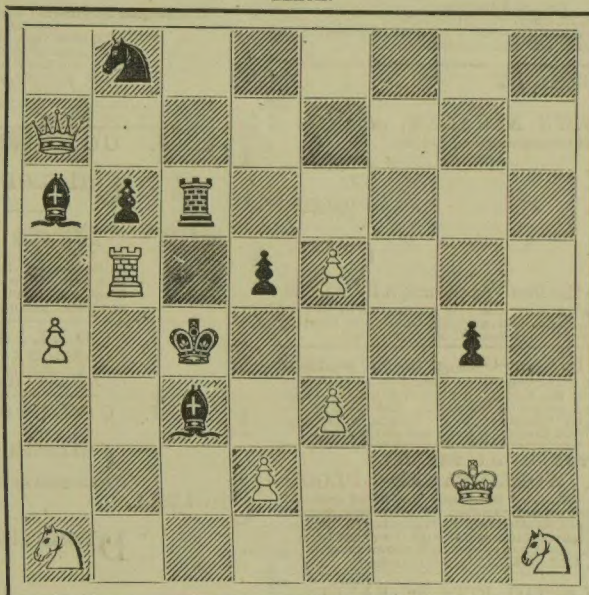
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K Kt 5th. K takes R.  
2. Q takes P. K moves.  
3. Q or B mates accordingly.

\* If 1. K to K 6th, White continues 2. R to Kt 4th, and mates next move.

## PROBLEM No. 1826.

By THOMAS GUEST.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN PARIS.

Played at the Café de la Régence between Mr. S. HAMBL, of Nottingham, and M. de RIVIERE.—(Sicilian Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt takes P	P takes Kt
2. B to B 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Q takes Kt	R to K B 2nd
3. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q B takes P	B takes B
4. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	19. Q takes B (ch)	R to K Kt 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles	20. Q to B 5th	R to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	21. R to K 3rd	R to K B sq
7. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	22. Q to R 3rd	B to B sq
8. P to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. Q to R 5th	B to Kt 5th
9. Castles	B to R 3rd	24. Q to R 4th	R to Kt 2nd
10. B to B 2nd	Q to Q 3rd	25. Q R to K sq	Q to B 5th
10. P takes P is surely the coup juste here.		26. P to K B 3rd	

The exchange of pieces that follows leaves Black without anything to play with. The game we presume was an off-hand one, for there is little of M. de Riviere's old form displayed against his accomplished adversary.

26. Q takes Q. B to Q 2nd.  
27. Kt to Kt 3rd. R takes Q.  
28. Kt to Kt 3rd. P to Q 5th.  
29. P takes P. P takes P.  
30. R to K 4th. R takes R.  
31. B takes R, and wins.

## CHESS IN CLIFTON.

One of eight Games played recently by Mr. E. THOROLD against eight members of the Clifton Association.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	Kt to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	15. Q Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt

A weak defence, which enables White to establish a formidable centre immediately. He might have taken the Pawn with safety.

4. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	16. Kt takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K 2nd	17. K to R sq	B to B 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	18. Q to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd
7. P takes P	Kt takes P		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd		
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th		
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
12. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to B 2nd		
13. R to Q B sq			

Intending, of course, Q Kt to K 5th, and B takes Kt, &c.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last a match was played at Derby between the Midland Railway Institute and the Burton-on-Trent Chess Clubs, with eleven representatives on each side. The play resulted in the defeat of the visitors, who scored but three games to their opponents' eleven. This shows good form in the Derby Club, a young society organised in November last.

Colonel Colthurst, Home Ruler, and Sir George Colthurst, Conservative, were on Saturday last nominated as candidates for the representation of Cork county, in which there is a vacancy through the death of Mr. McCarthy Downing; the polling being fixed for Friday, the 14th inst.

Under the title of the "Home Memorial Fund," a proposal is made to endeavour to perpetuate the memory of the great services rendered by the late Colonel Home to his country—first, by some slight memorial to himself; and, secondly, by a fund placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his six children.

## Extra Supplement.

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Fourteenth of February, which in the Catholic Church Calendar is dedicated to the memory of St. Valentine, has long been associated by popular tradition with the pairing of human lovers, of youths and maidens intent upon the mutual blessedness of united hearts. This is most seasonably timed in these early days of spring, when the birds are likewise beginning to seek their mates, as old Chaucer says "in every holt and heath." Our Coloured Illustrations, so quaintly and prettily designed by Miss Kate Greenaway, seem not to aim at the actual representation of that huge traffic in the epistolary amorous compliments of this Festival, which figures in the Postmaster-General's yearly Report. They rather set before us the fanciful conception of a fairy-like race of dresy little female flirts, to whom the Custom of St. Valentine would seem especially congenial, and whose innocent coquetry no more deserves a serious comment than the airs and graces of a shepherdess in Dresden China.

How droll, for example, is the look of unconscious babyish simplicity in the childish face of that young person with the enormous mob-cap, who is seen walking among the lilies and tulips in her garden, "in maiden meditation fancy-free," on the morning of the Fourteenth of February—and to whom enters a respectful servitor, probably the usher or steward of this high-born heiress, bringing a very big letter for her private reading at pleasure! Its purport is, of course, well known to us people of the world; but to her unsophisticated mind it is a page of feminine experience which could never have been guessed or dreamt of. The little stupid Cupid flying in the air, high over the tree-tops and the roof of her paternal mansion, has in vain bent his bow, as he did against that "fair vestal" Queen Elizabeth, in the above-quoted Shakspearean fable. He is evidently about to shoot far wide of the mark, and his sweetly-envenomed arrow is doomed to fall "upon a little western flower," which may well be called "love-idleness." So there will be no great harm done, after all.

The boy and the girl, to right and left of the page, who have fairly turned each other's heads by reciprocal fondness, are likely to live quite long enough to grow wiser, and to look straight before them in choosing their future path with regard to marriage and other important concerns of life. This early passage of harmless gallantry will have served but to refine the sentiments and to polish the manners of that meek little gentleman, whose graceful carriage of his hat and cane, as he steps softly along, in his red morocco pumps, to pay an expected visit, shows that he already profits, in "deportment," by his attendance in the character of suitor.

But what a bevy of dainty damsels stand waiting their due meed of admiration, beneath the arcade of clipped yew-trees so accurately trained into shape, where they have perhaps assembled to set forth in company for the observance of holiday rites! Charming faces, classical attitudes, and fashions of dress in strict accordance with the most recent school of aesthetic millinery, so far as we know or care, make the presence of these ladies quite imposing. One would think more than twice before taking the liberty to send an ordinary Valentine to any one of these princesses or peeresses of Queen Aspasias Court. The fashion of their robes and headgear is a matter of taste upon which it would be hazardous to pass our opinion, as the taste and fashion of this season will be repudiated by the next. A pink, blue, or green sack, falling straight and close down the sides from under the armpits, with three terminal flounces, and with or without three big bunches of ribbons to mark the front line of fastening, is a garment which those may admire who choose to say they do. There is still room for the exercise of a free option in the cut of sleeves, long and tight, short and baggy, or none at all, with their accompaniment of gloves; and we observe some diversity in the form of hats. But all these details of outward attire must be left to the discretion of the sex in their privileged rank of social life. They have donned the armour of conquest for the captivation of certain lords, knights, and gentlemen who are to meet them, by appointment, on St. Valentine's Day. Presently, as in the comedy of "Love's Labour's Lost," act v. scene 2, they will be showing to one another, with many shrewd criticisms, the letters which each fair lady has received from her particular worshipper.

Nothing but this! yes, as much love in rhyme  
As would be crammed up in a sheet of paper,  
Writ on both sides of the leaf, margin and all;  
This was he fain to seal on Cupid's name.

Nay, I have verses too, I thank Biron:  
The numbers true, and, were the numbering too,  
I were the fairest goddess on the ground;  
I am compared to twenty thousand fairs.  
O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!

Anything like?  
Much, in the letters; nothing in the praise.  
Beauteous as ink; a good conclusion.  
Fair as a text B in a copy-book.  
But, Katharine, what was sent you from Dumain?  
Some thousand verses of a faithful lover:  
A huge translation of hypocrisy,  
Vilely compiled, profound simplicity.  
This, and these pearls, to me sent Longaville.  
This letter is too long by half a mile.  
I think no less. Dost thou not wish in heart,  
The chain were longer, and the letter short!  
Aye, or I would these hands might never part.  
We are wise girls, to mock our lovers so.  
They are worse fools, to purchase mocking so.

That is the humour of it on St. Valentine's Day; and even in the case of those two demure sisters, who are watched going up the village street, with downcast eyes and lips carefully trained to inexpressiveness, apparently quite unmindful of the trio of young squires at twenty paces' distance, we suspect a latent sense of frolicsome mischief. It will not break out just here, within full view of that formidable range of house windows, commanded no doubt by sharp-eyed matrons, dowagers, and prudish elderly spinsters of their neighbourly acquaintance. But let them only turn the corner, followed by the innocent-looking gentlemen, and there will be a smart encounter of wits in the parrying of compliments, with quizzing repartees, which has ever been practised upon similar occasions.

A deputation of Coroners from different parts of Ireland waited on the Chief Secretary on Monday, seeking to be placed on an equality with their brethren in England. The Chief Secretary said he would look into the subject, with the view of assimilating the law of the two countries.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the subject of the working of mines, with a view to determine the best means of preventing the occurrence of accident from fire-damp, and generally to the adoption of improved methods of ventilation and illumination in mines. The Commissioners are Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, F.R.S., Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., Mr. F. A. Abel, C.B., Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., Mr. Robert Bellamy Clifton, F.R.S., Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., Mr. Lindsay Wood, and Mr. W. T. Lewis.



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The immense sale of this remedy has given  
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**USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT,**  
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**A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING**  
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES.  
THE FAVORITE WITH THE YOUNG AND  
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-  
MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON  
IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PRE-  
VENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM,  
PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES  
HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR  
HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT  
PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS  
GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BAL-  
SAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM  
DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL  
GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT  
IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR  
POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

**CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.**  
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

**GOLDEN STAR**  
**BAY-LEAF WATER,**

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the  
Bay Tree (Myrcia Acris).

For the **TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.**

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and  
the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin,  
removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply  
after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful  
aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Par-  
ticularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children.  
Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache  
from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden  
Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d.,  
5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps  
from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row,  
London.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use  
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in  
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without  
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes  
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth  
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask  
any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath.  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly  
cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living  
"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-  
cious fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The  
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a  
foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey,  
soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly  
harmless, and delicious as sherbet. Prepared by HENRY C.  
GALLUP, 423, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S**  
**AUREOLINE** produces the beautiful Golden Colour so  
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and  
10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN and SONS,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.  
London; Pinard and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;  
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES  
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,  
10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great  
Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

**COLD CREAM OF ROSES.—PIESSE and**  
**LUBIN** prepare this exquisite cosmetic with the greatest  
care, fresh daily, in Jars, 1s.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New  
Bond-street, London.

**SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.**  
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies,  
cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives  
a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing  
all Tartar and Scum from the Teeth, completely arresting the  
progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already  
become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused  
by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by  
Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put  
up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying  
up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying  
the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a  
handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and  
by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe  
the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

**THE SKIN.**—To give it that smoothness,  
sweetness, and lustrous elegance indicative of perfect  
health, use the ALBION MILE and SULPHUR SOAP. It is  
elegantly white, purest of all Soaps, and has received more tes-  
timonials, medical and otherwise, than all other soaps com-  
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SANITARY SOAP COMPANY, 632, Oxford-street, London.

**DENTIFRICE WATER** arrests decay in the  
Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—35, Bold-street, Liverpool;  
and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

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**NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED**  
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